

★ THE PEOPLE ★  
will hereafter be furnished to the trade on  
Friday Morning.  
Make your orders by your News Company  
in due time before the Friday morning  
delivery.  
This change will give you an opportu-  
nity to keep THE PEOPLE on your news-stand  
during Friday, Saturday and Sunday  
morning and secure more readers.

# The



# People.

THE PEOPLE  
Can be had hereafter from any news  
dealer in  
Greater New York  
on FRIDAY morning. See that your news-  
dealer gives it a prominent place on his  
stand.

VOL. VII.—NO. 31.

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 31, 1897.

PRICE 3 CENTS.

## LAST BROADSIDE.

### Class-Conscious Labor's Final Campaign Shot.

#### WORKERS, ATTENTION!

1900 Railroad Workers Killed, 30,000 Mangled in a Year—Why?—Because the Workers Vote for the Parties of the Capitalists—Vote Down the Tracy-Dewey Railroad Ticket—Vote Down the Seth Low Union Pacific Railroad Ticket—Vote Down the Van Wyck-Crimmins Railroad Ticket—Vote Down the George-Johnson Railroad Ticket—Smash Them With the Ballot of the Socialist Labor Party!

In at least nine States of the Union the Socialist Labor party has a ticket this year—in most of them State, in a few municipal tickets. These nine States are Iowa, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Virginia, Rhode Island, Michigan and Colorado. In all these States our party confronts the old parties of capitalism.

Can the working class in any of these States cast its ballot for the Republican or the Democratic party?

The Republican platform is the Hazleton-Massacre platform. Everywhere the Republican conventions have condemned Weyler's atrocities in Cuba; nowhere have they condemned Sheriff Martin's atrocities in Luzerne County. The Republican party has thereby endorsed the Hazleton massacre, together with the conduct of the Republican Governor of Pennsylvania, who sent the militia to protect the murderers against arrest. That indeed; such acts, indeed, are the avowed platform of that party, which asserts the "Sacred Right of Property," meaning the "Sacred Right of Robbers to the Property they have Stolen." A vote for the Republican candidates anywhere is a vote of approval of the Hazleton misdeeds.

And the Democratic platform? It is identical at all points. It is the platform of the silver mine barons, who only recently caused in Colorado the perpetration of outrages exactly the counterparts of the Hazleton outrage. The Democratic conventions condemned the Weyler atrocities. They did not condemn the silver mine atrocities. Their silence on this head implies consent. They approve the shooting of the working class. And it is natural they should. They as well as the Republicans stand for the "Sacred Rights of the Robber Capitalist Class to keep its Stolen Property." A vote for them, like a vote for the Republicans, is a vote for the overlordship of the capitalist class and the oppression of the working class. That the capitalist class should vote for this ticket is natural. For that very reason it is unnatural for the working class to support them.

The political field in New York is particularly instructive. Capital's interests are strongly marked in all the political parties except one, that exception is the Socialist Labor party, in which only the interests of the working class are attended to.

All the capitalist parties of New York City have agreed upon Charles H. Van Brunt for Judge. Why?

He is the bitter foe of Labor, the servile friend of Capital.  
He has uniformly acquiesced the railroad capitalists, and uniformly outraged and convicted innocent and suffering workmen.  
That is the reason why his nomination is made unanimous by all the parties of the capitalists.  
That is why he is on the ticket of the Republican Tracy, of the Tammanyite Van Wyck, of the Citizens' Union Seth Low, and of the franchise-grabber Tom Johnson's Henry George.

The cloven hoof common to all these capitalist parties is revealed in their precious Van Brunt.

Low's platform seeks to cover up this cloven hoof with the "municipal issues—nothing to do with national issues" cloak.

This identical Low maintains that England is the great civilizer of the world. What is the municipal condition of the inhabitants of India under the rule of this great "civilizer"? They are literally dropping down with starvation! If the municipal condition of the East Indians can be so thoroughly affected by a government located thousands of miles away and separated from them by wide wastes of seas, if the central government located in London can throw famine into the municipalities of India, what can not the central government in Albany and Washington do to our American municipalities? Mr. Low stands for the rule that London inflicts on India; he stands for the rule that the capitalist government at Washington inflicts upon the people of the United States. That rule is the rule of capitalism; and that means the misery of the working class and the prosperity of the class that with the aid of the Van Brunts can riot in idleness in the luxury of the plunder from the working class.

And the Tracy, Van Wyck and Tom Johnson's Henry George platforms? As revealed by their support of Van Brunt,

these platforms all stand on the identical principle that Low's Citizens' Union platform is reared on—the principle that the capitalist social system of labor exploitation is just the thing.

Tom Johnson's George wants to free the capitalists from all taxes. The capitalists are now freeing themselves of all taxes by a perjurious system of tax dodging. Tom Johnson's George wants to save the capitalists the bother of committing perjury by freeing them from the necessity of contributing out of their stolen property towards paying the police and militia for the work of protecting the capitalists in the enjoyment of the goods they have robbed and are robbing the working class of.

Van Wyck and Tracy lie low on this subject. They are for capitalism, and if perjury is necessary to avoid paying taxes, they are not unwilling.

Now, what is this capitalist system that Low, Van Wyck, Tracy and Tom Johnson's George are all trying to protect?

It is a system under which the wage slave class is bound to become poorer. It is a system under which the worker is not a human being, but is a bit of merchandise, like pork, potatoes, wheat or leather. The price of all merchandise is determined in the markets of the world by the supply that there is of it and the demand that there is for it. The price of labor is the wages the workingman gets. The same as with all other merchandise the price of labor declines with the increase of the supply. The privately owned machinery of production steadily increases the supply of and decreases the demand for labor by displacing labor. It follows that under the capitalist system—upheld by Democrat and Republican, by Gold Bug and Silver Bug, by Protectionist and Free Trader, by the Lows and the Tom Johnson Georges, the Tracys and the Wycks—the price of labor, i. e., the wages of the working class must steadily and do steadily decline. The social system upheld by all these parties, and all these candidates is, therefore a social system that dooms the working class to ever deeper misery, because it assigns to that class the place of a merchandise.

To keep the workers in that state is the mission of all the capitalist parties.

The Socialist Labor party proclaims aloud the truth that, even if such a system could last, it deserves to be torn down; but that it cannot last, and, consequently, like a house that is tottering and will come down in a heap over the ears of its occupants unless they are notified betimes and pull it down themselves, this social system is bound to come down with a crash unless the people are notified betimes, and themselves tear it down, and rear a new system upon the economic foundations that science points out.

The Socialist Labor party proclaims aloud that "reform" and tinkering and patchwork will not answer the needs of the day, but that nothing will stand except the social revolution whereby the masses of the people, the working class, shall be transformed from the degrading condition of merchandise into the noble one of human beings. And that this transformation cannot be accomplished except by the taking possession of the public powers by the working class, the repeal of the laws that uphold capitalism, and the enactment of laws that shall rear the Socialist Commonwealth in which the tools of production shall belong to the people to be operated by them and for them, instead of as now, being operated for the benefit of the idle capitalist class.

Proletariat of American birth, tear loose from the native capitalist class that is using the revolutionary traditions of the nation to enslave you and your fellow wage slaves of all nationalities!

Proletariat of Irish birth in America, realize that you are fleeced by Irish capitalists who have become as British and any British capitalists, and have gone into partnership with them!

Proletariat of German, Jewish, Polish, Hungarian, Italian, Hungarian, Bohemian and all other extractions in America, emulate your countrymen at home, and pull out from the capitalists of these very races who are fleecing you while they claim to be your brothers!

Proletarians of America, join the Socialist Labor party at the ballot box, and with it vote down the infamous capitalist combination of various names—at least poll so large a vote that next year it may be easier to reach victory.

An interesting and eye-opening dialogue took place last week between two men in this city.

No. 1—The bakery you have just started is pretty well mounted. It must have cost you at least \$5,000.

No. 2—"So it did."

No. 1—"Where did you get it?"

No. 2 (looking askance at No. 1)—"Do perhaps the stupid bakers sink I got it out of zem? I got it out of politics."

This No. 2 is the German Anarchist Heinrich Weissmann, who served part of a term in the San Francisco jail for a cruel dynamite conspiracy, was let out to work for the Democratic party, subsequently was made the Secretary of the International Bakers, is an intimate associate of the Chicago fakir Pomeroy, and of the fakir Gompers, and the fugitive from justice Kurzenkabe, came to New York to "bust" the Socialist Labor party, and was himself "busted" for his pains, violently opposed political action by the unions while he himself sailed among the capitalist political parties as able to rope in labor votes, and—is now the "representative of labor" in the Seth Low camp.

## POLITICIANS BEATEN.

### An Incident of the Campaign in Detroit, Mich.

A Meeting Called by Republican Politicians to Endorse one of their Candidates Carried Away by the Socialists, Who Capture the Platform and the Crowd, Amidst Growls from the Heelers.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 22.—We may expect a fine vote in the Thirteenth Ward, where Comrade Miko Meyer is running for Alderman. An incident of the campaign is worth telling our outside comrades of. Last week there was a Republican rally at Muller's Hall in the ward. One Dr. Henderson made a speech in which he mentioned only the Republican and the Democratic party candidates. Comrade Meyer, who was present, called out: "Is there no third party?" and, climbing on a window sill, he demanded that principles and not persons be discussed, and, furthermore, that if anybody in the audience desired it, he be given the platform. This created a sensation among the heelers, who felt all the more embarrassed as the crowd took up Comrade Meyer's name and demanded that he be heard. In the midst of the noise, an unknown young man climbed on the other window sill and shouted aloud: "Mr. Meyer is the Socialist candidate for Alderman in this ward; as he represents the workingman's interests, I move that he be allowed to go on the platform and address the audience." The hubbub that followed beggars description. The audience shouted "Meyer!" "Meyer!"; the politicians hissed and objected. The more the politicians hissed and objected, the louder grew the cries for Meyer. The chairman finally invited Comrade Meyer to the platform; the comrade mounted the platform amidst wild cheers and loud protests from the heelers; and he started in with his speech to explain the Socialist position. He had not been speaking five minutes, when the politicians felt that his speech would kill them, and one of them, Stenius, the Republican candidate, jumped up and declared that Meyer should be thrown out of the hall. To this Comrade Meyer answered, saying: "If you are the boss of this hall, and have no regard for the audience, which wishes to hear me and not you, you should tell the audience to get out, and then you can remain alone here and boss the place." But the politicians and heelers were now thoroughly alarmed. A motion was put and declared carried by the Chair ordering Comrade Meyer off the platform. This high-handed procedure told hard on the politicians. The large majority of the audience rose and left the hall together with Meyer. There were no 25 men left in the hall. Stenius then said the purpose of the meeting was to endorse him. Somebody made a motion to that effect, and it was carried by the lonely 25 men who remained in the hall. These and Stenius then went out looking very glum and swearing vengeance at the d-d Socialists.

This may serve as one of many straws to show how Socialist propaganda is spreading here, thanks to the untiring labors of the S. L. P. pioneers.

## WELL FOR SHAMOKIN.

SHAMOKIN, Pa., Oct. 25.—I hope it will be of much interest to all the readers of THE PEOPLE to hear of the activity and progress of the Socialist Labor party of Northumberland County—the region of rich coal beds, where miners have plenty of hard, dangerous and exacting work, surrounded by eternal danger, and under the perpetual exploitation and surveillance of the agents of bloodsucking capitalists.

Resultant upon these circumstances, and with a view of improving the condition of the wage worker, not only improving by certain concessions but by an absolute and unconditional surrender of all the stolen birthrights of the wage slaves by the capitalists, the Socialist Labor party was formally organized in our town July 5th, 1896.

Without going into the history of the party any further, except that it has met with most violent and bitter denunciations in certain pulpits, suffice it to say that it has steadily progressed.

Not strong numerically as yet, but consisting of an element of determination, coupled with the failure of Republican representatives of capitalism to bring about the much talked of prosperity, with the disruption of the Democratic forces, and with the emptiness and vaguery of the Populists and Prohibitionists, our party is bound to be in the near future the conqueror of the usurpers.

Notwithstanding the numerous obstacles cast in our way, we have, for the first time in Northumberland County, succeeded in placing a full Socialist ticket on the official ballot.

It is a thorn in the eyes of the other parties, politicians, and perhaps a few would-be labor leaders, but that can only be remedied by their joining the ranks of our party.

The S. L. P. ticket consists of the following:

State Treasurer:  
WILLIAM H. THOMAS.  
Auditor General:  
J. MAHLON BARNES.  
Register of Wills and Recorder of Deeds and Clerk of the Orphan Court:  
CHARLES R. LEVAN.  
Jury Commissioner:  
ANTHONY BOROVY.  
J. F. MEEK.

## CLASS INTERESTS

### Exemplified Among Farm-Hands Employing Tenants.

Ground Down Missouri Tenant-Farmers Receive Socialism Sullenly—Their Poverty Renders Them Such Pitiable Fleecers of Their Farm Hands that Capitalism Holds Them all the More Firmly as its Devoted Upholders.

The southeast corner of Missouri is mostly swamps, lakes, bayous and sluggish streams. Sandwiched between these are ridges of fertile land. One of these ridges extending for twenty miles between the towns of Sikeston and New Madrid, consists of the richest bodies of improved lands on the continent. For two miles each side of the highway connecting these towns is one continuous stretch of highly tilled farms. This ridge, containing eighty square miles, is owned by a dozen men residing in the towns at the ends of the ridge, who rent their farms.

About midway between Sikeston and New Madrid I attended divine service. The church was a plain, unpainted wooden building. The preacher and audience were still plainer. So impressively were these conditions that when the preacher began to tell his "brethren" not to lay up treasures on earth, not to care for the morrow, that it was harder for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven than for a camel to pass through the eye of a needle, that they should thank God for having blessed them, etc., etc., there ran through my mind in rapid and mingled succession both sympathy and contempt for these people whom I took for my, the proletariat, class. My impulse went so far, that after service I engaged in a propaganda talk with the preacher and audience. I reminded them that they were the fleeced and their landlords were the fleecers; that there was nothing in common between the two sets; that it was not at the mercy of the Lord, but at the mercy of the landlord that they were permitted to produce the bread of life. I had been accustomed to have all this fall upon the ears of the toilers with "glad tidings of salvation," but to my great surprise and chagrin it was met with sullen repulsion.

I turned away from this humble meeting-house with a sad heart. I wondered if the fault was in me—had I presented our cause in a rash and uninviting manner. Had a utopian Socialist been thrown in these embarrassing circumstances he would have reasoned thus: "Socialism is a just theory, but the people are not prepared to receive it. It is a thousand years ahead of the times, and I guess I am wasting my time in preaching it to the world. I will not let it any longer interfere with my business, but will leave the propaganda for future generations, when they will be more able to receive it."

But I, as a class-conscious Socialist, had the key to this situation, while a "practical one-things-at-a-time" Socialist would never have been able to see below the surface. The landlords living in elegant style contrasted with the shabby life of these farm tenants, would forever deceive and blindfold the utopian Socialist. But when I suddenly learned that many of these tenants got their "hands" out at 2 o'clock in the morning and never gave them their supper till 9 o'clock at night, and that they paid cash rent for a hundred to eight hundred acres, then, as if by magic, I unlocked the situation, and these tenants were transformed from the skinned into the skimmers, from the robbed into the robbers. The simple use of the key consisted in asking myself the question, do they really belong to my class, the proletariat. And this was at once answered by ascertaining whether they lived by having nothing to sell but their labor power, or whether they lived wholly or partly by the labor power of their fellow men. It made no difference if these tenants were leading a dual life of being skinned by their landlord. Their failing to realize anything at the end of the year did not alter the case, any more than a bandit is any less a robber when his robbery fails to realize him any booty at the end of a year. Indeed, their very failure drove them to be more brutal in fleecing the wage-workers whom they employed. With all their brutality, I doubt if the Goulds and Vanderbilts would rob their fellow man of nature's sweet restorer—balm sleep—by getting them out of their beds at 3 o'clock in the morning. The class interests of those who buy labor power and those who sell are so antagonistic in everything that what is to the interest of one must be to the injury of the other, and vice versa. Hence Socialism, being to the interest of the seller of his own labor, it must be opposed to the interest of that class that buy labor.

Therefore it was a natural consequence that these farm tenants, bowed in holy communion with their Creator, should receive Socialism with sullen repulsion. To the workingman, class-consciousness is an armor by day and a pillar of fire by night; it guards him from the cunning and knavery of the labor and reform fakirs; it protects him from the oily tongue of the clergy; it will prevent the opposing classes from getting his interests confused with theirs, and finally, it is the only thing that will keep him in the straightforward course to his goal—the public ownership of all the instruments of production and distribution.

Brighton, Ill.  
The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

## IN BOHEMIA.

### Striking Socialist Manifesto Against the Capitalist Scheme of Fomenting Race Hatreds.

A document, recently published by the Austrian Socialist Labor party, has considerable interest for us here in America. Right here among us there are numerous evidences of how the capitalist class seeks to maintain its usurped powers by playing one nationality against the other. On the occasion of the Hazleton massacre this fact received a fresh illustration. The victims were reported by the capitalist press as "Huns," "foreigners," etc. Hardly a despatch appeared but contained some slur upon the murdered men on the score of their actual or alleged nationality. (It is not unlikely that the report of all having been Slavs was a pure fabrication.) Thus it was sought to extenuate the crime, while the underlying purpose was to raise among the various nationalities in the country the "Christian" feeling of mutual hatred and thereby enable the capitalist class to commit its butcheries on each nationality in turn, and every time enlist the sympathy at least in deference, for its crime, thus ruling while dividing.

The existence in Austria, in Bohemia particularly, of two races, has afforded the Austrian capitalist hitherto golden opportunities to pursue there similar tactics for like purposes. They are doing, with all the greater ardor, now that the Socialist movement there has taken such growth, and, as a matter of course, threatens to wipe the "Christian" inhumanity of race hatreds upon which the labor-fleecing class must rely for the continuance of its buccaners reign.

It is in view of this that the Austrian Socialist Labor party has issued a special manifesto, of which the following is an extract:

"The struggle between the German and Czech bourgeoisie for supremacy is an obstacle in the way of all political and economic development in Austria. The maintenance of the present condition of affairs renders even more difficult the emancipation of the proletariat from economic and political servitude. This national struggle in Austria centres here in Bohemia. The decree of the Government as to the Czech language was not the result of any desire to do justice to the Bohemian people, but only a means to secure the Government a majority through the vote of the Czech deputies. We are in favor of complete national equality, but this can only be obtained through the people themselves. National fanaticism is celebrating regular orgies, each side declares it will meet force by force. Racial hatred is poisoning and brutalizing public life, awakening the lowest instinct of the human brute, furthering the foulest reaction. Every clear-sighted person admits that the present condition of affairs in Bohemia must be changed. But how? A reconciliation of both races must be brought about on an honorable basis, and it is Social-Democracy that is best able to solve this national question. For the working class there are no national barriers, their common interests form a stronger bond than that belonging to any one nation. The advancement of the political, economic, and intellectual interests of the working class requires the common action of the workers of all nations in their common struggle against the bourgeoisie of all tongues. This class struggle is therefore natural and necessary, while the racial struggle is harmful and reprehensible. The class-conscious workers know nothing of national hatreds; they wish every nation to possess full liberty to develop, and they fight together, that is internationally, against the common enemy of them all—international capitalism. On September 5th, the German and Czech workers in Bohemia will meet in the very heart of the country, in Prague, to publicly demonstrate that peace between the German and Czech people cannot be decreed from above, but must grow from below. Workers! Our demonstration is not merely a Peace Demonstration—it is also a demonstration against the Jingo bourgeoisie and our wretched Baden Ministry. In the name of humanity we protest against the acts of violence on both sides (i. e., Czech and German). And we protest against the middle-class press that is egging on one nation against the other. We especially protest against the representatives of the ruling classes claiming to speak in the name of the people, for if there is a party that has the right to speak in the name of the people, it is the party of Social-Democracy. The demonstration is also a protest against the political oppression of the workers by Czech and German bourgeoisie alike. We demand absolute equality for both peoples. And in order that we may assert our rights, we must have universal, direct and equal suffrage. To obtain this suffrage is our most important and most immediate task. We hold to our declaration that there can be no true peace in Austria until the political privileges of the possessing classes are done away with. The Czech and German workers will meet beneath the international, nation-freeing banner of Social Democracy, and we pledge ourselves to fight on for the abolition of all class rule."

BROOKLYN.—Lectures and discussions on Political, Social and Economic Questions, every Sunday evening, at Wurzel's Hall, 315 Washington Street.  
OCTOBER PROGRAMME.  
Sunday, October 31st—"The Creed of Realism," Peter E. Burrows.  
All lectures begin at 8 p. m., and occupy about 45 minutes. We invite discussion after each lecture, limiting debaters to six minutes. At 9:45 the discussion will be ended by the closing remarks of the speaker.

## DRIVEN BACK.

### Fakirs Losing Hold on Connecticut Organized Labor.

#### TWO BLACK EYES.

The Convention of the Connecticut State Branch of the A. F. of L. Rejects the Bone of Contention about "Immigration" Thrown at it by their Leaders and Amends Preamble So as to Connect the Political With the Economic Class Struggle—The Fakirs Look on Disgusted at the Way their Chances Vanish to Sell out the Labor Vote and Their Chances Increase of Having to go to Work.

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 22.—The Connecticut State Branch of the A. F. of L. met here in annual convention, Tuesday, the 12th. The convention was in session four days. Among the most important matters discussed was the question of holding a political convention in the spring of 1898. This question was left by the action of a previous convention to a referendum vote of the affiliated unions, the vote to be reported at the convention. The result was that 17 unions favored political action, while 5 opposed it.

The question consumed nearly two days in discussion. It was laughable indeed to see the fakirs try to emulate the supreme fakirs in a parrot-like fashion. The chief clowns sent down from Hartford were Eisle and Breneiser. The latter, especially, everybody felt sorry for. He had come down to control the convention, but forgot to control himself first, and, alas! he got lost in the push. Eisle, the other clown, showed that he had a claim on a circus ring, as his antics clearly proved when any progressive measure was introduced. "I wish to inform everybody that he has sacred rights!" this phrase was his hobby. It is needless to state that this precious jewel opposed political action by the wage-workers.

Sammy, the great What-is-it, had been in Hartford a few days previous to lay the pipes, pull the wires, and instruct his tools. Sammy spoke in Hartford to "a great and highly disgusted audience" of about 100 people.

The question, whether we were in favor of restricting immigration came up at the convention. This question was submitted by the A. F. of L. to the State branch. This occupied over half a day in discussion, and gave the Socialist delegates an excellent opportunity of showing up the false issue which the fakirs utilize to divert the attention of the wage-workers from the real evil which confronts them. The convention voted by a large majority to throw the whole matter in the waste basket, as it did not concern the wage-workers.

A good black eye for Sammy. They seem to know him here in Connecticut. The convention voted to change the preamble of the constitution from where it said "economic action." It is changed now to read "to advance ourselves by economic AND POLITICAL action." The cause sent the fakirs into hysterics, and caused a cold chill to run down Eli Brunell's back, as he could do nothing but bite his lips, the being secretary, but no delegate. The fakirs succeeded in playing an old trick, to override the will of the rank and file, which voted in favor of a political convention. They succeeded in having a motion passed to postpone their political action for one year. They found a willing tool in Breneiser of Hartford, who was unprincipled enough to make such a motion. We will see what the affiliated unions will do in the face of such action.

The officers elected were: President, E. Brunell, of Hartford; vice-president, Anton Frank, of New Haven, secretary, J. Connolly, of Danbury, and Timothy Sullivan, of New Haven, and A. McShelvey, of Danbury, to consist of the executive council. A. Frank and T. Sullivan are members of the S. L. P. The next convention will be held at New Britain. We are driving 'em to the wall and they know it.

A DELEGATE.

## CITIZENS OF YONKERS

### Read This.

What principles do YOUR candidates REPRESENT?

Why are both the Republican and Democratic candidates so silent as to what their policy will be if elected?

WHY ARE YOU, the workmen of this city, so dumb THAT YOU DO NOT INSIST that the different candidates shall pledge themselves to do all in their power to abolish forever the present unjust system which places human beings in the same category as pork, potatoes and toothpicks?

Do you not know that your labor is a commodity, and that the price of labor is being steadily forced down by the introduction of labor-saving machinery, and that the law of supply and demand will cause you to sell yourself for \$1 per day or less in the near future because labor is becoming more plentiful all the time, and like pork, when it is plentiful, it will be cheap. Does the candidate of the Smith carpet shop, Mr. Leslie Sutherland, or the son-in-law of that "great philanthropist" Wm. F. Cochran, who is also seeking your votes, do they ask you to study these problems, or do they want you to? No, certainly not; but the candidates of the Workmen's party, the Socialist Labor party, come before you in the different wards and explain to you what must be done if you desire to bring about a better condition of things for yourself and family.

Vote the S. L. P. ticket.



## THE PEOPLE.

Published at 124 William Street, New York.  
— EVERY SUNDAY —

## TERMS TO SUBSCRIBERS

Invariably in advance:

One year.....	\$1.00
Six months.....	.50
Three months.....	.30
Subscription Trial, one month.....	.10

As far as possible, rejected communications will be returned if so desired and stamps are enclosed.

Entered as second class matter at the New York, N. Y., Post office, on April 6th, 1891.



## SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888 (Presidential).....	2,068
In 1892 (Presidential).....	12,331
In 1896 (Presidential).....	21,157
In 1898 (Presidential).....	33,133
In 1899 (Presidential).....	36,564

Not lightly fall  
Beyond recall  
The written scrolls a breath can float;  
The crowning fact  
The kingliest act  
Of Freedom is the freeman's vote.  
Whittier.

## ON ELECTION DAY.

[Written for THE PEOPLE by BYRON EFTOED.]

Under Socialism alone can  
Government be of the people,  
by the people, for the people.  
LUCIEN SANIAL.

Ay, sweet multitude of timely votes,  
In blissful pyramids rise;  
And greet the expectant rapturous gaze  
That lurks in Socialist eyes.  
Oh! dart a beam of spangled hope  
Aghast the years to be;  
Unfold the rise of worthy days  
When mankind SHALL be free.

May no vile Harpies\* of the storm  
Snatch down our royal votes;  
Like the daughters of Pandæos,  
With desires of empty hopes.  
May the soft blue-eyed Athena  
Now shield our ballots dear,  
As when she parried Hector's lance  
From Achilles' golden hair.

Ay, may she swing out, her gleaming  
torch,  
And fill our eyes with sight,  
Like the friendly Moor\* of Kentish  
Town  
Who gave the world new light.  
Hence, for aye, it stands self-evident  
Though the laborer chafe and fume;  
Naught else is he but labor-power  
For King Capital to consume.

Ah, nothing cares this were-wolf King  
For the laborer's length of life;  
He steals all-time for bodily health  
And breeds contentious strife.  
Then, sweet multitude of timely votes,  
Thy millions proudly rear,  
Proving Labor's solidarity  
Leaves no hiatus there.

\*Labor Fakirs. \*Karl Marx.

## OUR TICKETS' PLACE ON THE OFFICIAL BALLOT.

The publication of the sample official ballot in the State of New York must have been a bitter pill to the capitalist parties, and quite a surprise to the innocents who draw their whole stock of information from the capitalist papers.

Our ticket moves one step upward; it is the fourth; in point of fact it is the third, seeing that the two tickets just ahead of it are Democratic, the State and the Tammany Democracy; behind us are five others, and the People's party has disappeared.

The official place that the S. L. P. ticket occupies on the blanket ballot, and out of which, if it had been possible, the "law and order" brigade would gladly have crowded it, represents and symbolizes the bull-dog tenacity, the unswerving persistency, the unterrified aggressiveness, the rock-ribbed firmness and the solid scientific foundation of an organized revolutionary movement that, by reason of these features, no obstacle can prevent from carrying out its programme.

The which the not distant future will verify.

## SIGNIFICANT PRESENT STAGE OF THE GEORGE CANDIDACY.

The candidacy of Mr. Henry George for Mayor of New York has undergone a variety of transformations. Its latest development is, to Socialists, the most significant and pleasing.

The original plan was to have George act simply as a sort of fence. He was to be nominated as an independent, then Knox, the latter, was to get the regular Tammany nomination, and thereupon George was to resign in favor of Knox. The first step was successfully made: Knox's employees, with a goodly sprinkling of political adventurers nominated George; Tammany, however, refused to nominate Knox; and thus the rest of this programme fell through.

The George candidacy entered upon the second stage of its development under the inspiration of Tom Platt, his nominee for Mayor, Tracy, and the latter's partner in the Nassau Electric Company, Tom Johnson. It was known that among the rudderless utopians, feather-brained reformers, senile youths and unmatured old men who had been captivated by Seth Low, had boomed him by petitions, and were otherwise most noisy in his campaign, the genus Single Tax Idiotism was most prominent. Platt and Tracy tried to intimi-

date Low into resigning. With the aid of Tracy's partner, Tom Johnson, who owns George as he does his breeches, and uses him to grab franchises with under the guise of anti-monopolism, the plan was perfected. George, who already was a nominee, but did not know what to do now that the Knox plan had miscarried, was made to stay in the field; and the Platt papers gave him all the advertising requisite to the Platt-Tracy purpose. Thereupon a sight was seen that went far to furnish the campaign with matter for laughter. The genus Single Tax Idiotism, that had petitioned for and boomed Low as a paragon candidate, forthwith scampered off to George, not because of anything that Low, poor fellow, had done, but because of what Tammany had done. Tammany Hall had refused to stand on national issues, and thus ignored the Chicago platform; the genus Single Tax Idiotism, which had been upholding Low on the ground that municipal campaigns have no concern with national issues, now dropped him and rushed over to George, the "avenger of the Chicago Platform." The Platt-Tracy plan succeeded so far. It did not drive Low to resign, but deprived him of his noisy supporters. Platt and Tracy were through with George.

It is then that the present and third stage of the George candidacy blossomed forth. The Cooper Union monster in and out door mass meeting of the Socialist Labor party on the 12th instant was an eye-opener. The capitalist parties saw the evidence of Socialism's vigor, aggressiveness and growth. However divided among themselves, they agree upon the necessity of wiping out the growing danger of Socialism. George, who had been used for two purposes and then dropped, was now taken up for a third. Forthwith the papers began to boom him as a Socialist, and this lie, he it noted, is condoned by his silence. The purpose he is now put to is to serve as a political stool pigeon, try to capture, if possible, last year's Socialist vote, and thus kill off the dreaded S. L. P.; or, if that is not possible, at least prevent or keep down its growth by attracting to his disgraceful self the new recruits that Socialism has made from the swelling tide of discontent. By booming George as a Socialist the capitalist press is seeking to bunco steer the vote that would otherwise flow into the Socialist camp of revolution, away from there, and into the ditch of Georgeism.

This fact is pleasing, as it is an evidence of the powerful growth of the S. L. P.; it is significant in that it foreshadows what henceforth may be looked for regularly: the setting up of a bogus Socialist candidate for the purpose of furnishing an outlet into nothingness to the discontent that is rising ominously. Mrs. Malapropism is the dogma of capitalism in the face of the revolutionary movement of the class-conscious proletariat. The ocean of the S. L. P. will nevertheless rise and flood and drown the capitalist system.

On to the ballot box next Tuesday, class-conscious proletariat, and let the Hammer come down heavily!

## "IN THE BEST POSSIBLE CONDITION."

Another shocking railroad accident has taken place on the New York road that furnishes the Duchess of Marlborough and the whole Vanderbilt crew of idlers with a life of luxurious indolence. An embankment gives way. Almost a whole train is precipitated into the Hudson river, smashing and drowning a large number of people. Mingled with the moans of the dead is heard the calm assertion from the Vanderbilt camp:

"The embankment was in the best possible condition."

What these gentlemen mean is that the capitalist embankment upon which their crimes rest is in the best possible condition, they having seen to it that the judiciary elected by all the capitalist parties in the city and State will acquit them of all blame, and will confirm their rights to proceed as before—that being their sacred right of property.

Indeed, the capitalist law embankment is in the best possible condition.

On the Republican State ticket we have a Judge Wallace for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, who gets his nomination because he recently decided that a crime committed by the Vanderbilts is no crime, and that they have a sacred proprietary right in crime-commissions.

On the Democratic State ticket we have a Judge Parker for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, who gets his nomination as a reward for his railroad decisions, notably one rendered three years ago in which he acquitted the Manhattan Railway Company virtually on the ground that a crime that has been long committed becomes the proprietary right of the railway company, and may be committed with impunity ever after.

On all the city tickets of capitalist-Lows, Van Wyck's, Tracy's and George's—we find a Judge Van Brunt, who has earned the eternal love of all the capitalists, who run these tickets, for his unswerving hostility to even the human rights of the working class.

There can be no doubt that the safety of the capitalist malefactors is "in the best possible condition"—until the Arm and Hammer ballot of the S. L. P. shall

be welded by so large a number of the class-conscious proletariat that the capitalist embankment will crumble as that railroad did last Sunday.

George goes about threatening that if elected he will investigate the means by which Croker got his money. Why does he not start now, and with a man much nearer to him—Tom Johnson? Mr. George will not have lived in vain if he investigate Johnson and report him truthfully.

As a pointer, we suggest to Mr. George that he investigate the means by which this Johnson got possession of the lands on which his Lorain factories are built. We shall aid him in his researches with this general outline:

Having decided to raise his plant on the south shore of Lake Erie near the old town of Lorain, Johnson sent his agents into that region; they represented that they wanted small farms; got a whole lot cheaply; then all transferred their little farms to their paymaster Johnson, and then the Johnson Company came forth, announced it would not go into farming, and built up a large steel plant. In this way alone the "reformer" Johnson got into possession of a large fortune which he since enhanced by playing at free-trader in one place, at protectionist in another, and in all fleeing the workmen to his heart's content.

## POLITICAL and ECONOMIC.

After this campaign, no New York capitalist daily will be justified to call the other "yellow," because each will have proven itself more yellow than the other.

A correspondent to the San Francisco, Cal., "New Charter" writes:

"I give away all reform papers after reading, but my taste has changed in regard to milk and water, free silver and single tax papers. Those things might be very good if there was nothing better to be had, but as far as I can see into Socialism, it is the only doctrine which does not offer the workmen a second-hand benefit, if the others ever accomplish that. A protective tariff advocate says, help the manufacturers to run their factories so you will get work; and the silver mine owner says, coin silver so the mines can be run profitably, then, Mr. Miner, you may work."

## PEPPER AND SALT.

By PETER E. BURROWS.

Two years ago, Theodore Roosevelt, with a great big moral jag on, painted the town red, made church congregations weep, scared Sunday schools and burst several dozens of shirt collars with the eloquent declaration of his resolve to take the police out of politics. Where's the police now? In politics. Where's Roosevelt? In clover.

Theodore Roosevelt has left one, and only one, unmistakable evidence of his personality on the force. He restored the club to the hands of officers to be used on the heads of the plain people. Theodore was a political dollarocrat. When will we get a Socialist Democrat on the Board?

Never in her long career has New York had so many men of sweetness and light yearning to give her a good government. But you must know she is about to enter upon her majority. She is heirless to a very large estate and will soon be a bride. Politicians, therefore, of the most disinterested brand long to befriend her. So disinterested, indeed, that they are willing to declare themselves not to be politicians at all, and are pulling each others' whiskers to become her guardian. Whizz—!

Three highwaymen lay concealed in a wood, waiting for the portable property of some passing traveler. Two of them were old thugs and roadsters. One of them was a young lawyer of recent refinement who had but lately joined the gang.

Coming near twilight, their patience was rewarded by the sound of approaching footsteps. It was an infirm, old peddler who generally carried the loose change he had picked up through the day in his breeches pockets.

"I'll choke him," says the Republican thug, "and go through his pockets, and then divvy up the swag."

"Not you. We know your divvies," says the Democrat. "We'll all go out. I'll get him by the legs and turn him upside down and shake the money out of him. Then we can all three pick up."

"The method of division I don't object to," says the Goo Goo, "but the manner of getting the old man's cash should, if possible, bear a more legal aspect. Let us carry him in here to the woods and cause him to draw up a deed of gift, assigning his property to us for charitable and public uses."

"You're right!" cried the other two, "there's nothing like legal processes."

"Well," says the Goo Goo, "here are three masks that will quite conceal our old identities. They are made of the best non-partisan crepe."

But not content with this precaution, the Republican insisted upon stealing behind the old man and slipping a canvas bag over his head to prevent him seeing their masks.

If I were the peddler, I had rather be emptied in the fierce old Democratic manner and be sent home to mourn my loss with an undisguised "git," and a swipe of the tiger's tail.

Question:—Why are the dollarocrats so zealous to have a hand in the first four years of the new city's housekeeping? Answer:—Whoever fixes her rooms for her now, chooses her furniture and her servants, and teaches her to shop according to her means, will probably have a seat at the family table

for years to come. It remains for you and me, who may only pick up the crumbs at present, to try if we also cannot get a seat there, by voting for Sanial.

The distinction between good politicians and bad ones, according to Roosevelt, is that the bad ones make their living out of politics, and good ones do not. That is: a millionaire is a "good" politician, because he is not dependent on his salary. I think he must, therefore, be a d— bad one if he takes it. What doth Roosevelt do?

The man who, with an inherited income, a moral snuff and a clean shirt, patronizes the earth, has come to the political swill tub with the rest of the "boys." Mr. Low is a candidate. Will you vote for the snuff? I'll vote for clean shirts all 'round without the snuff.

Mr. Low must get higher; as Mr. Gaynor (who objects to being a loser in any municipal scramble) insinuates. Gaynor unctuously declares his doubt as to whether a man of his honesty could get a nomination. "Any person holding my opinions, and expressing them, would hardly receive a nomination from any party." Ah, Mr. Low, if you were only as high as Mr. Gaynor, or Mr. Gaynor were only as low as you, the nominations might be reversed.

"What would I do?" Well, I will speak for myself. If I were a king, or running the police, which is much the same, I would degrade any captain to the ranks in whose precinct such a thing happened as a man dying of consumption and starvation while seeking a night's shelter under an ice wagon (as per last week's news). I would strip any officer of his badge who permitted a human being to walk the streets at night for lack of shelter. I would compel officers to make as big an alarm over the discovery of a starving man as over a fire. I would thus force the brutal tax payers, merchants and manufacturers to bear the burden of their own crimes. But, then, what is the use of playing with fire? If I could do as much as that, I would put it out altogether by bringing in a cabinet of Socialists.

The women of the Pennsylvania miners tried mothers' tactics on the sheriff's officers there, which have been tried in history before, even on savages, and generally with success. They faced their husbands' enemies with suckling babes at their breasts. But capitalists and their minions do not blush to strike women even thus, and gallant soldiers of the iron state government have received instructions to use on them the flats of their swords. That much by instruction. How much more by permission and tacit consent?

If the city had not retained control over and the power of re-issuing the ferries, there would be no penny fares between the two halves of Greater New York. Even Tammany Tigers and Veteran Vultures have not been able to undo all the good there is in this small instalment of Socialism.

The cry for control of the city franchises is but a cry for the reduction of taxation to personal property men. Here are franchises given away that yield embarrassing surpluses of profit to extra mural shareholders, who may belong to anywhere. To meet this embarrassment of riches the company creates a score or so millions of paper stock to get rid of the surplus as dividends. "Here is property that we never can adequately tax, and here are profits that the city ought to have a share of in order to reduce our own taxation." What pretty Socialism!

Judge Gaynor says there are two kinds of dishonest Mayors—negatively dishonest, and positively dishonest. I think Mayor Strong, with his gout and his great big damn, is positive and dishonest enough for this second class sort of Mayors.

Wise in their generation, the political Albany lawyers of '94 amended the constitution so that municipal elections should have a quiet year all to themselves, without the disturbing and corrupting influences of State or national issues. But in reality they only provided their friends with a comfortable little corner of an off year in which to measure their cloth and cut their coats for the State and Federal capitol.

Neither the Goo Goo nor the Ba-bas can conceal the great gulf fixed between the interests of New York's landlords and New York's tenants—her tax payers and her wage earners. When the wage earners have something in the bank, the wage payers know it, and the little mechanic who is trying to become a tax payer soon has his wage tail docked. Ha! ha!

"The old politicians have lost sight of the young men who are leaving our schools," cries Gaynor. Mark it, you Jackass Proletarian. THE YOUNG MEN leaving our schools. These are not your children, sure. They do not go to school when young men. Why, there is not room enough for them as children. No, Mr. Gaynor! The old politicians have not lost sight of those young men of yours. Has not Low given them a college and a president? Have not Wurster and Woodruff given miles of asphalt stage on the Brooklyn streets whereon to disport the well-turned calves of our young bicycle gentlemen of both sexes, though the citizens have been crying out for decent cobble stones those twenty years? This is the same old struggle of the classes who can go to school at twenty against you who can hardly go at all.

Therefore you see. Let us see! What is this you see? Put your finger on your clairvoyant optic and imagine you see the late Governor Flower earning \$5 a week and refused \$6 in this year of grace 1897. And then you will see the beginning, and also begin to see the

meaning of Social Anarchy and the end of Anarchy.

Cleveland groans all over every inch of his servility and fat when a small fool kills a big fool abroad—as Goli killed Canovas. But how many times did he groan during his long period of power over the economic and infunctive assassination of his own subjects in America. Oh, future day, when men are wise, when men are good, I pray you spare poor Cleveland. Spare poor McKinley, and spare their friends and predecessors by never naming them for the benefit of mankind.

## CORRESPONDENCE.

## The Waning Role of Benevolence.

TO THE PEOPLE:—The following special which appeared in the Cleveland "Press" of the 6th instant throws much light upon certain things in the capitalistic world. It reads:

"Massillon, O., Oct. 16.—Several of the big operators here find that their miners are WEAK PHYSICALLY and INCAPABLE OF DOING GOOD WORK because of long continued distress. As the regular pay day is still a week off each man employed in the many Pocock mines will be advanced ten dollars tonight."

Usually we hear of the capitalist playing in the role of benefactor to humanity. The correspondent who sent that special to the "Press," and who has learned his lesson in a very indifferent manner, knocks off all the idealism from that belief. No longer can the capitalist retain the idealistic relation, as of old he did. The people generally recognize that PROFITS are the mainspring of his existence and why he starts his works. Now in a capitalist paper we see the fact emblazoned forth before all eyes.

To-day the miners in the Massillon district cannot keep up in the race of production. That this race is becoming and shortly will be a wild one, is recognized by their capitalist employers. Naturally the owners wish to have strong flesh and blood that will produce for them the greatest value. This is the reason the men are advanced the ten dollars; like engines that require coaling.

The lesson is good; to Socialists, perhaps, not necessary. To those who need an extra-sized bludgeon to awake their faculties it is commended. A. G. T. Canal Dover, O., Oct. 16.

## A New Man Since He Became a Socialist.

TO THE PEOPLE:—I see the world in a different light since I have begun to study Socialism. I now understand it quite well, as I was able to force a man who has been an instructor in political economy in our university to concede point after point the other day. I am proud of my new-found light. Success to the paper, and may you live to see that which you are contending for. J. G. Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 19.

## The S. L. P. Broad Enough for All.

TO THE PEOPLE:—Please don't fail to send me this week's issue. I am very well pleased with the contents of THE PEOPLE. The Socialist Labor party needs straight-forward advocates not only to propagate our cause but to set right those would-be Socialists who are ever ready to compromise with any middle class reformer or "radical" labor leader. Men with true intentions will find plenty of room in our party to fight the class struggle of wage slavery. OSCAR SEIDEL. Philadelphia, Oct. 21.

## The Champion of Intelligent Action.

TO THE PEOPLE:—Inclosed please find \$1 to pay for renewal of my subscription to the best of Socialist papers. The attentive reader of THE PEOPLE gains a liberal education in economics. Each issue is an arsenal of Socialist ammunition.

I would like to see THE PEOPLE in the hands of every wage worker, the scientific teachings of the paper would soon dispel the ignorance and superstition which enthrall the minds of the workers, and thereby would hasten the ripening of the season for Socialist success.

I particularly admire THE PEOPLE for its fearless advocacy of Socialism as the cause of the proletariat—not content to vent peevish criticisms nor attempting to "make Socialism palatable" to the capitalist and middle classes. The aggressive policy against fakirdom is equally commendable. The paper, like the party, is sound in principles and the no less important matter—tactics. The course of both has been approved by results at once beneficial and far reaching—the stirring of the negligent to right thought and the indolent and intelligent action. All honor to THE PEOPLE, the valiant champion of our cause. JOHN HOSSACK. Jersey City, Oct. 18.

## "BETTER TENEMENTS AND CLEANER STREETS."

By JAMES ALLMAN, New York.

A pretty boy-orator spoke from a truck, Of better tenements and cleaner streets;

A stately attitude the youngster struck, And mouthed as sweetly as a young calf bleats.

He told of heavenly joys the poor would know, If they would heed his lisplings and elect

A wealthy college president, Seth Low, A gentleman most worthy and select.

A homeless, workless toiler stood near by; He heard the promises so pertly made;

In stern protest he raised his fist on high

These wild and hopeless words he fiercely said:

"What means to me your 'better tenement'?

Your 'cleaner street,' if, being workless, I

Cannot for better tenements pay rent,

And will upon your cleaner streets of hunger die?"

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.



UNCLE SAM &amp; BROTHER JONATHAN

Brother Jonathan—There is but one issue in this campaign. It is, shall the government of this great city of New York be run by the people or the politicians? Which say you?

Uncle Sam—Before answering you, let the understand you. Are you for Low?

B. J.—Yes.

U. S.—Do you want to smash the political machine of the Republican party?

B. J.—Not at all. That's all right for national campaigns.

U. S.—One more question, is the nation less important than the city?

B. J.—Of course not. The nation is infinitely more important.

U. S.—Then what you say in giving your reasons for supporting Low amounts to this: "Although the nation is much more important than a city, nevertheless a political machine that is bad is good enough for the nation, but not good enough for the city."

B. J. looks perplexed.

U. S.—Now, you go with your Goo Goo yarns to the murres. Intelligent men can see through the swindle; they will vote for Sanial and the S. L. P. ticket straight from Canoe, for Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals down.

Brother Jonathan—To hell with reform!

Uncle Sam—So say I.

B. J.—Bully boy! Then you will vote the Tammany ticket, hey?

U. S.—Not much I won't.

B. J.—What? Do you take any stock in the Goo Goo reform?

U. S.—Not a bit.

B. J.—Whom are you going to vote for?

U. S.—I'll tell you. That things are not as they ought to be, even you won't deny.

B. J.—Well, I don't know.

U. S.—But "reform" won't answer the turn. You may "reform" a house that is a little leaky; but when the roof is all broken in, and the walls are tottering, and the rats have riddled the flooring—then no "reform" will stand that house; it has to be torn down and rebuilt, or it will fall over your ears and crush you. That is the situation with the capitalist system, the house which we now live in; it is leaking all over; its walls are tottering; it is bound to come down with a crash; it makes the working class poorer, it increases misery. Now, you Tammanites and the Tom Plattites, too, hold that this house is all right; the Goo Goo, too, hold that it is all right, but needs a little tinkering. What they want is "reform"; and THAT is why I join you in saying "to hell with reform." But I don't join you when you mean by that, that the house is so good that it need not even be improved. It may be good enough for Croker, who thrives in it, just as a rotten house is good enough for the rats that riot in it. But it is not good enough for the intelligent, class-conscious workers. Go soak your head. I shall vote for Sanial and the straight revolutionary ticket.

Brother Jonathan—Hooray for Henry George!

Uncle Sam—I thought you were a Chicago platform man.

B. J.—So I am.

U. S.—But George does not stand on the Chicago platform.

B. J.—Yes he does.

U. S.—Does he say so?

B. J.—Well—no—

U. S.—What does he say?

B. J.—Well—he says—

U. S.—He says he stands behind the Chicago platform. Which means that he stands for catelting votes. That any one who is stupid enough to vote for him, may claim that George stands for what he wants. When you hooray for George you simply prove that you are gudgeon.

B. J.—But at any rate he stands for certain national issues.

U. S.—Which national issues?

B. J.—Don't you know?

U. S.—No, I don't; and you neither.

B. J.—But I do.

U. S.—And what are they?

B. J.—H—h—m—

U. S.—'Tis clear you don't know, and nobody else does. But even if he did, what sort of hash is his ticket anyhow. He has made a deal with the Low crowd. They deny national issues. He asserts them, according to you. So then, his ticket is a denial and an assertion of the same thing. It is a fraud.

Brother Jonathan—Tammany is rotten.

Uncle Sam—True.

B. J.—Low is a humbug.

U. S.—Correct.

B. J.—George is a political fraud.

U. S.—Right again.

B. J.—I'm going to vote for Tracy.

U. S.—On what platform does he stand?

B. J.—The Republican.

U. S.—Does not Sheriff Martin, of Hazleton, and the Governor of Pennsylvania, who sent the



## THE EIGHTEENTH BRUMAIRE OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

By KARL MARX.

[Translated from the German for THE PEOPLE.]

VI.

The coalition with the Mountain and the pure republicans, to which the party of Order found itself condemned in its fruitless efforts to keep possession of the military and to reconquer supreme control over the Executive power, proved conclusively that it had forfeited its independent parliamentary majority. The calendar and clock merely gave, on May 29, the signal for its complete dissolution. With May 29 commenced the last year of the life of the National Assembly. It now had to decide for the unchanged continuance or the revision of the Constitution. But a revision of the Constitution meant not only the definitive supremacy of either the bourgeoisie or the small traders' democracy, of either democracy or proletarian Anarchy, of either a parliamentary republic or Bonaparte, it meant also either Orleans or Bourbon! Thus fell into the very midst of the parliament the apple of discord, around which the conflict of interests, that cut up the party of Order into hostile factions, was to kindle into an open conflagration. The party of Order was a combination of heterogeneous social substances. The question of revision raised a political temperature, in which the product was reduced to its original components.

The interest of the Bonapartists in the revision was simple: they were above all concerned in the abolition of Article 45, which forbade Bonaparte's re-election and the prolongation of his term. Not less simple seemed to be the position of the republicans: they rejected all revision, seeing in that only a general conspiracy against the republic; as they disposed over more than one-fourth of the votes in the National Assembly, and, according to the Constitution, a three-fourths majority was requisite to revise and to call a revisionary convention, they needed only to count their own votes to be certain of victory. Indeed, they were certain of it.

Over and against these clear-cut positions, the party of Order found itself tangled in inextricable contradictions. If it voted against the revision; it endangered the "status quo," by leaving to Bonaparte only one expedient—that of violence and handing France over, on May 2, 1852, at the very time of election, a prey to revolutionary anarchy, with a parliament that the party had long ceased to own, and with a people that it meant to reconquer. If it voted constitutionally for a revision, it knew that it voted in vain, and would constitutionally have to go under before the veto of the republicans. If, unconsciously, it pronounced a simple majority binding, it could hope to control the revolution only in case it surrendered unconditionally to the domination of the Executive power; it then made Bonaparte master of the Constitution, of the revision and of itself. A merely partial revision, prolonging the term of the President, opened the way to imperial usurpation; a general revision, shortening the existence of the republic, threw the dynastic claims into an inevitable conflict; the conditions for a Bourbon and those for an Orleanist restoration were not only different, they mutually excluded each other.

The parliamentary republic was more than neutral ground on which the two fractions of the French bourgeoisie—Legitimists and Orleanists, large landed property and manufacture—could lodge together with equal rights. It was the indispensable condition for their common reign, the only form of government in which their common class interest could dominate both the claims of their separate factions and all the other classes of society. As royalists, they related into their old antagonism; into the struggle for the overlordship of landed property or of money; and the highest expression of this antagonism, its personification, were the two kings themselves, their dynasties. Hence the resistance of the party of Order to the recall of the Bourbons.

The Orleanist Representative Creton moved periodically in 1849, 1850 and 1851 the repeal of the decree of banishment against the royal family; as periodically did the parliament present the spectacle of an Assembly of royalists who stubbornly shut to their banished kings the door through which they could return home. Richard III. had murdered Henry VI. with the remark that he was too good for this world, and belonged in heaven. They declared France too bad to have her kings back again. Forced by the power of circumstances, they had become republicans, and repeatedly sanctioned the popular mandate that exiled their kings from France.

The revision of the Constitution, and circumstances compelled its consideration, at once made uncertain not only the republic itself, but also the joint reign of the two bourgeois factions; and it revived, with the possibility of the monarchy, both the rivalry of interests which these two factions had alternately allowed to preponderate, and the struggle for the supremacy of the one over the other. The diplomats of the party of Order believed they could ally the struggle by a combination of the two dynasties through a so-called fusion of the royalist parties and their respective royal houses. The true fusion of the restoration and the July monarchy was, however, the parliamentary republic, in which the Orleanist and Legitimist colors were dissolved, and the bourgeois species vanished in the plain bourgeois, in the bourgeois genus. Now, however, the plan was to turn the Orleanist Legitimist, and the Legitimist Orleanist. The kingship, in which their antagonism was personified, was to incarnate their unity; the expression of their exclusive faction interests was to become the expression of their common class interest; the monarchy was to accomplish what only the abolition of two monarchies—the republic—could and did accomplish. This was the philosophers' stone, for the finding of which the doctors of the party of Order were breaking their heads. As though the Legitimist monarchy ever could be the monarchy of the industrial bourgeoisie, or the bourgeois monarchy the monarchy of the hereditary landed aristocracy! As though landed property and industry could fraternize under one crown, where the crown could fall only upon one head, the head of the older or the younger brother! As though industry, could at all deal upon a footing of equality with landed property, so long as landed property did not decide itself to become industrial. If Henry V. were to die to-morrow, the Count of Paris would not, therefore, become the king of the Legitimists, unless he ceased to be the King of the Orleanists. Nevertheless, the fusion philosophers, who became louder in the measure that the question of revision stepped to the fore, who had provided themselves with a daily organ in the "Assemblée Nationale," who, even at this very moment (February, 1852) are again at work, explained the whole difficulty by the opposition and rivalries of the two dynasties. The attempts to reconcile the family of Orleans with Henry V., begun since the death of Louis Philippe, but, as all these dynastic intrigues, carried on only during the vacation of the National Assembly, between acts, behind the scenes, more as a sentimental coquetry with the old superstition than as a serious affair, were now raised by the party of Order to the dignity of a great State question, and were conducted upon the public stage, instead of, as heretofore, in the amateurs' theater. The couriers flew from Paris to Venice, from Venice to Claremont, from Claremont to Paris. The Duke of Chambord issues a manifesto in which he announces, not his own, but the "national" restoration, "with the aid of all the members of his family." The Orleanist Salvandy throws himself at the feet of Henry V. The Legitimist leaders Berryer, Benoit d'Azy, St. Priest, travel to Claremont, to persuade the Orleans; but in vain. The fusionists learn too late that the interests of the two bourgeois factions neither lose in vigor nor gain in planity where they sharpen to a point in the form of family interests, of the interests of the two royal houses. When Henry V. recognized the Count of Paris as his successor—the only success that the fusion could at best score—the house of Orleans acquired no claim that the childlessness of Henry V. had not already secured to it; but, on the other hand, it lost all the claims that it had conquered by the July revolution. It renounced its original claims, all the titles, that, during a struggle nearly one hundred years long, it had wrested from the older branch of the Bourbons; it bartered away its historic prerogative, the prerogative of its genealogy. Fusion, accordingly, amounted to nothing else than the resignation of the house of Orleans, its Legitimist resignation, a repentful return from the Protestant State Church into the Catholic—a return, at that, that did not even place it on the throne that it had lost, but on the steps of the throne on which it was born. The old Orleanist Ministers Guizot, Duchatel, etc., who likewise hastened to Claremont, to advocate the fusion, represented in fact only the nervous reaction of the July monarchy; despair, both in the citizen kingdom and the kingdom of citizens; the superstitious belief in legitimacy as the last asylum against anarchy. Mediators, in their imagination, between Orleans and Bourbon, they were in reality but apostate Orleanists, and as such were they received by the Prince of Joinville. The virile, bellicose part of the Orleanists, on the contrary—Thiers, Baze, etc.—, persuaded the family of Louis Philippe all the easier that, seeing every plan for the immediate restoration of the monarchy presupposed the fusion of the two dynasties, and every plan for fusion the resignation of the house of Orleans, it responded, on the contrary, wholly with the tradition of its ancestors to recognize the republic for the time being, and to wait until circumstances permitted the conversion of the Presidential chair into a throne. Joinville's candidacy was set afloat as a rumor, public curiosity was held in suspense, and a few months later, after the revision was rejected, openly proclaimed in September.

Accordingly, the essay of a royalist fusion between Orleanists and Legitimists did not miscarry only; it broke up their parliamentary fusion, the republican form that they had adopted in common, and it decomposed the party of Order into its original components. But the wider the breach became between Venice and Claremont, the further they drifted away from each other, and the greater the progress made by the Joinville agitation, all the more active and earnest became the negotiations between Faucher, the Minister of Bonaparte, and the Legitimists.

The dissolution of the party of Order went beyond its original elements. Each of the two large fractions fell in turn into new fragments. It was as if all the old political shades, that formerly fought and crowded one another within each of the two circles—be it that of the Legitimists or that of the Orleanists—, had been thawed out like withered insects by contact with water; Orleanists—, had been recovered enough vitality to build their own groups and assert their own antagonisms. The Legitimists dreamed they were back amidst the quarrels between the Tuilleries and the pavillon Marsan, between Villèle and Polignac; the Orleanists lived anew through the golden period of the tourneys between Guizot, Molé, Broglie, Thiers, and Odilon Barrot.

That portion of the party of Order that was eager for a revision of the Constitution, but was disagreed upon the extent of the revision, made up of the Legitimists under Berryer and Falloux and those under Laroche Jaquelin, together with the tired-out Orleanists under Molé, Broglie, Montalembert and Odilon Barrot, united with the Bonapartist Representatives in the following indefinite and loosely drawn motion:

"The undersigned Representatives, with the end in view of restoring to the nation the full exercise of her sovereignty, move that the Constitution be revised."

At the same time, however, they unanimously declared through their spokesman, Tocqueville, that the National Assembly had not the right to move the abolition of the republic, that right being vested only in the Constitutional

Convention. For the rest, the Constitution could be revised only in a "legal" way, that is to say, only in case a three-fourths majority decided in favor of revision, as prescribed by the Constitution. After a six days' stormy debate, the revision was rejected on July 19, as was to be foreseen. In its favor 446 votes were cast, against it 279. The resolute Orleanists, Thiers, Changarnier, etc., voted with the republicans and the Mountain.

Thus the majority of the parliament pronounced itself against the Constitution, while the Constitution itself pronounced itself for the minority, and its decision binding. But had not the party of Order on May 31, 1850, had it not on June 13, 1849, subordinated the Constitution to the parliamentary majority? Did not the whole republic have been hitherto having rest upon the subordination of the Constitutional clauses to the majority decisions of the parliament? Had they not left to the democrats the Old Testament superstitions belief in the letter of the law, and had they not chastised the democrats therefor. At this moment, however, revision meant nothing else than the continuance of the Presidential power, as the continuance of the Constitution meant nothing else than the deposition of Bonaparte. The parliament had pronounced itself for him, but the Constitution pronounced itself against the parliament. Accordingly, he acted both in the sense of the parliament when he tore up the Constitution, and in the sense of the Constitution when he chased away the parliament.

The parliament pronounced the Constitution, and, thereby, also, its own reign, "outside of the pale of the majority"; by its decision, it repealed the Constitution, and continued the Presidential power, and it at once declared that neither could the one live nor the other die so long as itself existed. The feet of those who were to bury it stood at the door. While it was debating the subject of revision, Bonaparte removed General Baraguay d'Hilliers, who showed himself irresolute, from the command of the First Military Division, and appointed in his place General Magnan, the conqueror of Lyon, the hero of the December days, one of his own creatures, who, already under Louis Philippe, on the occasion of the Boulogne expedition, had somewhat compromised themselves in his favor.

By its decision on the revision, the party of Order proved that it knew neither how to rule nor how to obey; neither how to live nor how to die; neither how to bear with the republic nor how to overthrow it; neither how to maintain the Constitution nor how to throw it overboard; neither how to co-operate with the President nor how to break with him. From what quarter did it, then, look for the solution of all the existing perplexities? From the calendar, from the course of events. It ceased to assume the control of events, it accordingly, invited events to do its authority and also the power to which, in its struggle with the people, it had yielded one attribute after another until it finally stood powerless before the same. To the end that the Executive be able all the more freely to formulate his plan of campaign against it, strengthen his means of attack, choose his tools, fortify his positions, the party of Order decided, in the very midst of this critical moment, to step off the stage, and adjourn for three months, from August 10 to November 4.

(To be Continued.)

## PARTY NEWS.

Activity of Militant Socialists East, West, North and South.

## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Secretary Henry Kuhn, 184 William Street, N. Y.

NATIONAL BOARD OF APPEALS—Secretary Robert Bendlow, 123 Champlain St., Cleveland, O.



## THE S. L. P. STATE TICKETS.

## COLORADO.

For Judge of Supreme Court: NATHAN L. GUEST.

## IOWA.

For Governor: M. J. KREMER.

For Lieutenant Governor: M. S. HIRSCHFELD.

For Judge of Supreme Court: J. KOLLMETZ.

For School Commissioner: DR. A. RINDLER.

For Railroad Commissioner: F. TRAVIS.

## MARYLAND.

For State Comptroller: WILLIAM WILKE.

## MASSACHUSETTS.

For Governor: THOMAS C. BROPHY.

For Lieutenant Governor: EDWARD A. BUCKLAND.

For Treasurer: GEORGE A. BROWN.

For Attorney General: WILLIAM HARRISON.

For Auditor: JOSEPH BALLIAM.

For Secretary of State: A. W. BARR.

## NEW YORK.

For Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals: THEODORE F. CUNO.

## OHIO.

For Governor: WILLIAM WATKINS.

For Lieutenant Governor: DANIEL W. WALLACE.

For Treasurer: EDW. LARSEN.

For Member Board of Public Works: JOHN T. JONES.

For Commissioner of Public Works: CHAS. BONSALL.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

For State Treasurer: WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

For Auditor General: MAHLON J. BARNES.

## VIRGINIA.

For Governor: J. J. QUANZ.

For Lieutenant Governor: R. F. MAYCUMBER.

## Class Conscious Workmen of Greater New York.

REMEMBER THE CLOSING PARADE OF THE S. L. P. TO BE HELD SATURDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT. JOIN IT. IT STARTS FROM FOURTH STREET AND 2D AVENUE AT 7:30 P. M. AND WINDS UP AT UNION SQUARE IN A MAMMOTH OPEN-AIR MASS MEETING.

## National Executive Committee.

At the meeting held October 25th, Comrade Stahl was in the chair. Absent and excused Bennett, Matchett and Seibert. The financial report for the week ending October 23d showed receipts to the amount of \$86.95; expenditures, \$168.68; deficit, \$81.73. Section Paterson sends an invitation

to attend the dedication of their new flag on November 25th. The invitation is accepted. The secretary is instructed to write to Section Baltimore and insist that they must not under any circumstances permit the representation in their Central Committee of any organization not connected with the party. Organizer Keinar sends an encouraging report as to the situation in Ohio. Carless reports as to the agitation in the Michigan peninsula, the success of which fell rather below expectations.

Charters were granted for new Sections in Bessemer, Mich.; Manitowish, Wis.; Hamilton, Ohio; Quinnimont, W. Va.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee will be held on Wednesday, November 3d, for the reason that the regular meeting falls on the night of election day.

L. A. MALKIEL, Rec. Secy.

## To the Sections of the Socialist Labor Party and All Friends of the Cause.

Comrades:—The party's agitation previous to election requires ever larger means, and the regular income of the National Executive Committee is insufficient to cover the ever growing expenditures, the less so since, owing to the fact that most States are themselves engaged in an electoral battle, our receipts are seriously impaired.

In those States where the organization is as yet weak, aid must be given by the Executive Committee, the agitation must be maintained and the field worked, for it seems exceptionally promising this year.

To obtain the means for this purpose, the Executive Committee has decided to open in the columns of the party organs a subscription for a "General Agitation Fund," and thus enable not only the party sections, but all friends of the cause to contribute their mite. The amounts received will be acknowledged each week in the party organs. There are not many weeks between now and the election; he who wants to give, let him give soon.

By order of the National Executive Committee, S. L. P.

## GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

Previously acknowledged	\$173.10
Frank Saling, Bayonne, N. J.	50
C. W. N. Y. City	25
M. R. N. Y. City	25
Section Lisbon Falls, Maine	5.00
H. Schl. N. Y. City	5.00
Millwrights and Millers' Union, No. 786, per H. Studt	5.00
R. Dreher, Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
Matilda Frankel, N. Y. City	1.00
Samuel Metzendorf, N. Y. City	1.00
Jacob Kamholz, N. Y. City	1.00
Ephraim Siff, N. Y. City	5.00
Hyman Starr, N. Y. City	3.00
Joseph Newmark, N. Y. City	1.00
Hartzel and Martin, N. Y. City	2.00
Louis Pollock, N. Y. City	1.00
A. Noel, Holstein, Iowa	40
John McLean & James Ballard, Eureka, Cal.	2.00
Thomas Coely, N. Y. City	1.00
Henry Marwinski, Saginaw, Mich.	2.00
Total	\$210.50

HENRY KUHN, Secy.

184 William Street, New York City.

## Massachusetts.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 25.—Guided by the knowledge of the social organism and the laws of wealth production, we declare the class struggle to be inevitable. Class interests and class politics are inseparable. True, the interests of individual capitalists are necessarily various and conflicting.

Two Republicans, for instance, may differ on the tariff, one being a manufacturer and the other an importer. A business man who professes allegiance to the Democratic party on national issues may consistently vote for the Republican of Prohibition party on municipal questions. All capitalists, however, are united, and so, therefore, are their parties on the fundamental principle of all capitalistic policy that labor power must be bought for its exchange value, while its use value is by them exploited. Capitalists must get something for nothing, so the contest between capitalist class parties, in other words, party politics, is for the better advantage in getting away from each other what has already been taken from the workmen, and for getting the most possible labor for which they do not pay. On the other hand, the interests of workmen are alike everywhere at all times and under all circumstances. The exchange value of their labor power is determined less and less by the local or national "labor market." The same is true of the price of grain, cotton, sugar and all other commodities regulated in the world's market by their exchange

value under the law of supply and demand. It is plain that each and every worker for wages, be his occupation intellectual or manual, has direct interest in gaining the political power not to be used against one another, but against all capitalists, of whatever economic size or political name. Class politics must then be the workers' rallying cry. Our nominees are:

For Mayor: ANDREW DAVIDSON.

For Alderman, Ward 2d: HERMAN KEISER.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 22.—We have to report chapter second in the move of the C. L. U. of Fall River against the gospel of Socialism: At the Socialist rally on the baseball grounds at which Comrade Martha Moore Avery was the speaker, the audience, which was large, and very attentive save the interruptions which came first from the extreme right, second from the extreme left, and last at the extreme back. The disturbers quickly made up their minds, from the temper of the audience, to remain quiet. When, after the address was concluded, questions were called for, and several asked and answered, immediately in front of the speaker came a question that was not a question, but an attempt to say that a vote for the Socialist candidate would not raise the wages of the cotton worker 10 per cent. The speaker agreed with the questioner and awaited further questions. The same man made the same statement, and said he wanted his question answered in another manner. The speaker replied that neither a vote for the Socialist nor a vote for any other candidate for Governor would raise the wages of the mill operatives 10 per cent., but enough votes for the Socialist Labor party would sweep away wage slavery altogether and make the mill workers the mill owners. The questioner repeated the same statement in a lower tone, each time lower than the last, five times over, at the same time came in a loud voice, "I want my question answered." Of course, all the large audience could hear was "I want my question answered." At last it was evident that the questioner was intent upon breaking up the meeting in disorder, and reflecting discredit upon Comrade Avery's ability to intelligently state the Socialist position upon questions of immediate and vital importance to cotton workers. The meeting, however, was so rational that this could not be done. Immediately a man with the appearance of a gentleman began a protest against the speaker for asking for questions which she could not or would not answer. But for the common sense of the crowd and the order that reigned in the minds of the comrades in charge of the meeting, the audience would have broken up in confusion. When later we learned that the questioner is the organizer of the Fall River C. L. U. and that the protestor is a reporter and ward politician, the cat being out of the bag the color of the cat was no longer in dispute.

The C. L. U. of Fall River had sent a committee to the officials of that city to protest against and take away from the local Socialists the permit for Comrades De Leon and Avery to speak in the park on Labor Day. However, Socialist speakers receive from labor fathers no warmer welcome on any other day.

We claim the entire trades union movement for Socialism and shall make good our claim.

The movement in the old Bay State is gaining ground steadily. In Worcester, especially, where since its experience with "Labor," it has kept free from half conscious and half vicious papers and other influences of like kind.

Springfield and Westfield intend joining this winter in a Karl Marx class. Comrades there will then be able to pluck laurels from high branches.

Our Polish comrades in Northampton are working with vigor among their countrymen.

In Fitchburg the small meeting voted to go into the street, where we soon collected a large and attentive audience.

Clinton's meeting was a decided success, notwithstanding other strong attractions.

Holyoke, Worcester and Fitchburg will go into the municipal campaign.

FITCHBURG, Oct. 24.—Our Section decided, as was to be expected, to set up its own candidates at the municipal elections. The Campaign Committee, appointed to draft a platform and plan of agitation. The Comrades will find our declarations in THE PEOPLE.

The Section is on the growth; six new members were enrolled at the last meeting—4 English speaking, 1 German and 1 Swede; new applicants are before the next meeting of Friday, the 29th, at the old Harugari Hall, which the Section has hired for its headquarters. On Saturday, the 30th, we hold a dance coupled with declamations. Admission, 15 cents. The net proceeds to go to the Campaign Fund. We count with a large attendance. All readers of THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts" should make it a duty to be there.

The finance question is the most difficult of solution in our undertakings. The undersigned was instructed to issue the following appeal to the outside Comrades and Sections, who will not be engaged in a municipal contest of their own this fall:

Comrades—We of Fitchburg, although stripped of all means, must go into the fight. Two years ago we withdrew the candidates whom we had in the field; this was done merely because of want of funds, and to be the better provided the next year. We thereby lost the confidence both of the outside world and of our own membership. To explain our present local situation would be too long; it will be done later on. The Section has made a start that justifies the best hopes. We therefore request the Comrades and Sections to support us with some slight contributions in our fight. We shall not issue subscription lists. Let the contributions be sent to the undersigned. Receipts of all moneys contributed will be acknowledged in the party organs, THE PEOPLE and "Vorwärts."

Our candidates are:

For Mayor: ANDREW DAVIDSON.

For Alderman, 2d Ward: HERMAN KEISER.

Herman Keiser, 20 Blais Court, Fitchburg, Mass.

## Michigan.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 24.—The Socialists of Detroit held a very enthusiastic city convention in Tinnette's Hall, on Tuesday, October 19th.

Comrade William Schneck was chairman and Comrade P. Frisema, Jr., secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported 18 delegates entitled to seats in the convention.

The Socialist Labor party of Detroit reaffirmed its allegiance to the National platform of the S. L. P. and adopted the following municipal platform:

The Socialist Labor party of Detroit reaffirms its allegiance to the national platform of the S. L. P. of the United States of America, and in addition thereto, with a view to immediately bettering the condition of the working class of Detroit, we present the following demands:

1. Absolute municipal self-government; abolition of the veto power of the Mayor.

2. Abolition of ward representation in the Common Council; the municipal legislature to be chosen by a system of proportional (i. e., minority) representation extending to the entire city electorate.

3. We demand that all city work be given directly to workmen by the municipality without the intervention of contractors or middlemen; the workmen to elect their own foremen, superintendents and other supervising officers not elected by the general vote of the people; that such workmen be paid by the city direct in United States money, that eight hours constitute a legal workday, and that the minimum wage for such eight-hour day shall be \$2.

4. We demand, further, that the unemployed of the city be furnished with permanent employment in repairing streets, buildings and other public utilities.

5. We demand the establishment of a municipal coal and wood yard, which shall supply the people with fuel at cost price.

6. We demand the establishment of a public employment bureau, which shall be conducted at the expense of the city.

7. We demand the adoption of a free water system.

8. Municipal ownership of street railways, ferries and other public utilities, the same to be operated co-operatively by the employees.

9. School education of all children under 16 years of age to be compulsory, gratuitous and accessible to all by public assistance in meals, clothing, books, etc., when necessary.

10. The repeal or amendment of all State or municipal laws in conflict with the provisions of this programme.

On Monday, October 18th, primary elections of the S. L. P. were held in 18 districts of the 7th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th and 15th Wards, at which ward tickets were placed in nomination and delegates elected to the City Convention.

Last fall we held primary elections in 14 districts, and at these elections only 42 votes were cast, while at our recent primaries we polled 128 votes. We tripled our vote at the primaries, and for that reason we anticipate a large increase over our vote at the last general election, which was held last spring, and at which the S. L. P. ticket polled 700 votes on the city ticket.

The convention adjourned with three rousing cheers for the Socialist Labor Party, after the following candidates had been nominated for the city ticket:

For Mayor: CHARLES ERB.

For City Clerk: JOEL DUGREY.

For City Treasurer: ALBERT GRAN.

For Justice of the Peace, long term: GEORGE HASSELER.

For Justice of the Peace, short term: CHARLES KEPPLER.

Estimators-at-large—Peter Friese, Jr.; Joseph Dyke, Fred Steyer, Max Meyers, William Kueas.

## WARD TICKET.

Seventh Ward—For Alderman, Otto Parbs; Constable, James Smith; Estimator, Wm. Schmidt, Jr.

Ninth Ward—For Alderman, Gustav Zander; Constable, John Huff; Estimator, Fred Ruehmork.

Tenth Ward—For Alderman, Christian Vahnbusch; Constable, Ferdinand Schunhold; Estimator, Gustav Sieners.

Eleventh Ward—For Alderman, William Kriehoff; Constable, Ernest Schnupphaus; Estimator, Reinhard B. Meyer.

Twelfth Ward—For Alderman, Ferdinand Fluegge; Constable, Jacob Albrecht; Estimator, Andrew Baetz.

Thirteenth Ward—For Alderman, Melko Meyer; Constable, Charles Kahke; Estimator, August Burmeister.

Fifteenth Ward—For Alderman, Elizabeth Smith; Constable, Charles R. Ehler; Estimator, Frederick G. Rossbach.

The City Committee should have the name and address of every person in Detroit who is in sympathy with the aims and objects of the Socialist Labor Party.

WM. H. SCHNECK,

Chairman City Committee, 184 Hale St., Detroit.

## New Jersey.

PROGRAMME OF THE PARADE AND MARCHING OF THE S. L. P., ARRANGED BY THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, BRANCH HOBOKEN, ON OCTOBER 30, 1897, AT 8 P. M., HOBOKEN.

Time of march 8 p. m. precisely from Odd Fellows Hall, where the meeting will take place, to 1st street, to Garden street, to 2d street, to Willow avenue, to 1st street, to Grand street, to Newark, to Madison, to 2d street, to Jefferson street, to 3d street, to Grand street, to 6th street, to Park avenue, to 14th street, to Washington street, to Odd Fellows Hall.

Full permit, with music, is in the hands of the Grand Marshal, Henry Schreck, of the First Ward Branch, S. L. P.

ARRANGEMENT OF THE PARADE. The parade will march in four divisions.

## I. DIVISION.



# You will save Your Time looking for an Inkwell, by carrying a DIAMOND POINT GOLD FOUNTAIN PEN

In Your Vest Pocket.



We will send it free to anyone sending us three yearly subscriptions at one dollar each. Will you take advantage of this unprecedented offer? Get a new yearly subscriber this, next and the following week, then send us \$3.00 and the pen is yours.

Address all letters and money orders to THE PEOPLE, 184 William street, New York City.

III. DIVISION.  
Various organizations of West Hoboken and Union Hill—in 5th street.

IV. DIVISION.  
Central Labor Federation of Hudson County and Independent Unions—in 4th street.

Any union or organization not notified or invited, or such as are notified or invited, but have not yet answered are requested to write to the Grand Marshal, Comrade H. Schreck, 116 Garden street, Hoboken.

If too late, such organization can march in the IV. Division.

We, the members of the S. L. P., Hoboken, appeal to all class-conscious organizations, also to workingmen not belonging to any such to appear that night and join us.

It will be the grandest demonstration ever seen in Hudson County, and will bring respect and honor to our party from the indifferent masses, which have doubts, not about the principles or platform, but about the strength and power of the S. L. P.

Let us all work together and we will be satisfied with the results of our labor at the ballot box on Nov. 2d.

Letters, questions, etc., about the parade must be sent from now on to the Grand Marshal, H. Schreck, 116 Garden street, Hoboken; letters, etc., regarding the mass meeting in Odd Fellows Hall must be sent to Central Committee, S. L. P., Labor Lyceum, 131 Adams street, Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 26.—Report of meeting held on Oct. 24th of Hudson County Committee, Section Hudson. Comrade J. Keefe in the chair. Comrade Carl Pankopf resigned as secretary and Comrade Aug. E. Schroeder was elected secretary pro tem. The following delegates were noted absent: From Union Hill, West Hoboken and Jersey City.

Branches report that they held well attended open air meetings, and several branches will hold mass meetings and parades.

Organizer reported having organized a branch in the 10th Ward, Jersey City. Organizer requested to have challengers' papers this Sunday, also requested to ask Section New York for tickets or cards for all meetings or lectures.

Comrades of Hudson advance money for printing 1,000 handbills for Bayonne in charge of Greenville Branch. Income, \$23; expenses, none.

New York.

THALIA THEATRE MEETING.

N. Y. CITY.—Last Sunday Thalia Theatre was crowded to the utmost. It was an entertainment given by the 4th, 8th and 12th Assembly Districts of Borough Manhattan, the proceeds of which are to go to the campaign. Fully \$50 will fall to each of the three districts, the clear profits being over \$150. The entertainment consisted of songs, recitations, musical performances, and four addresses, delivered by Comrades Sanial, Morgan and De Leon and Feigenbaum.

The master of ceremonies, Comrade Simmons, of the 4th District, called the meeting to order, and delivered the following opening address:

"This concert and mass meeting has been arranged by the 4th, 8th and 12th Assembly Districts of the S. L. P. of New York. During the past year these districts had to go through an eventful history, a history rich in varied and instructive experience. They had to go through the throes of disorganization and reorganization. Men who had been looked upon as the exponents of Socialism in these districts, men in whom confidence had been reposed, men who gained whatever fame or reputation they had through their work in the S. L. P.; these men came at last to regard themselves as the party, came to regard themselves as above the party and its mandates. But soon they were undeceived. The old guard of these districts, the intelligent and experienced Comrades, were not to be led like sheep. The Socialists of New York, through their General Committee, showed a firmness worthy of the party of Social Revolution. The elements of discord and disunion, of desertion and treachery—were soon ousted. The districts were purged, and to-day they stand as firmly as ever on the platform of the S. L. P., on the platform of International Socialism. Now, as ever, they stand for the abolition of production for profit. Now, as ever, they stand for the abolition of those institutions which legalize the private appropriation of the advantages of the social productive process, for the abolition of the private appropriation of the social product. And they intend to achieve these ends, not by the establishment of 'duodecimo editions of the New Jerusalem,' nor by seeking to convince kindly philanthropists of the 'benevolence' of Socialism; nor by chasing after utopias for the delectation of the capitalists who delight to see the workers waste their resources, their energy and enthusiasm on 'practical' projects, practical in the sense that their absurdity is demonstrated so soon as it is attempted to reduce them to practice; but to Jewish loving-kindness, to the teachings of Moses or of Jesus, to the Pentateuch or to the New Testament. They are determined to achieve these ends in the only way in which great historic results have been achieved, by the only method sanctioned by history—by means of the frank and fearless class-struggle of labor against capital. And they appeal, not to that morality which has lost all hold on the people, and which at its best was never more than a class morality. They appeal to that highest morality which is based on a recognition of historic necessity, on a recognition of the irresistible evolution of Socialism out of Capitalism.

"This evening, ladies and gentlemen, Socialism will not only be expounded in words, but will also be presented in song. The artists who will appear on this stage have voluntarily offered their

services. Now, artists are not, like us, ordinary mortals. We of the common herd must arrive at a resolution by analyzing, comparing and going through painful logical processes. The artist, on the contrary, if he is to strike the proper chord, must do so by a sort of intuition, by a correct native instinct. I regard, therefore, the appearance on this stage to-night of Mr. Platon Brounoff and his fellow-artists as a highly significant event. It shows that not only the logic, the intelligence and the honesty, but also the RIGHT INSTINCT of these districts is with the S. L. P.

"The presence of these musicians and singers has a further significance. Artists are not so directly, so palpably and visibly the victims of capital as are the wage-laborers. Their appearance here is therefore a cause for congratulation. It shows a high degree of the development of class-consciousness among proletarians of all occupations, head-workers as well as manual workers. It shows that the seed is rapidly maturing, that these districts will soon fall a rich prize into the hands of the uncompromising Socialist movement of this land."

These appropriate remarks were frequently interrupted by loud applause; the large audience appreciating every point made.

The performance commenced with the singing of Peter Burrows' "Arm and Hammer" song, and continued till after midnight. From the addresses of the speakers of the evening the following points may be reproduced:

Lucien Sanial, the candidate for Mayor, proved cogently the fact that the issue is becoming clearer and clearer—that of Socialism versus Capitalism.

Thomas J. Morgan, of Chicago, complimented New York in Chicago's name on its vigorous campaign, and, amid thunderous applause, declared that Chicago admitted that the "New York plan" of no fusion, no compromise, and aggressive warfare was the correct one.

In connection with this he referred to the Debs movement, and said that if he should meet friend Debs he would tell Debs: "When you raised the white flag and not the red flag of the S. L. P. you were color blind; when you started your Social Democracy you made a mistake, it is a fake; when you told people 'follow me,' you made a mistake, you should have joined the Socialist Labor party and followed with the rank and file." Continuing upon this subject he expatiated upon the folly of any man claiming himself to be the incarnation of a party, and above the Socialist movement.

Daniel De Leon took for his subject the evidence of the growing power of the S. L. P., as shown by the frantic efforts of the capitalist parties to hold forth George as a Socialist, booming him, and thereby seeking to switch off the torrent of discontent. He closed saying: "George will fall in destroying the Socialist Labor party. People are learning to know that fakirs only say, and of fakirs only is it said that they are 'Socialists' and can be that for bona fide purposes outside of the S. L. P. So talks Gompers and the whole fakir brigade. The intelligent masses, whose number is growing, know that 'Socialism' that is outside of the S. L. P. is the 'Socialism' of crooks of all degrees, and of men who have an insane craving to be leaders to gain notoriety. Without exception all these have come to grieve. The people will not be deceived by them. The George bunco game will not stop the Social Revolution or the S. L. P. in fulfilling its mission of organizing and carrying out the revolution."

After B. Feigenbaum had made a short and pithy address in the Hebrew jargon complimenting the three Assembly Districts on the successful operation that had purged them of impure elements, the entertainment closed amid great good cheer.

YONKERS, Oct. 25.—The meetings in Yonkers this year have been very well attended, and we have distributed 5,000 copies of the Municipal Programme, together with other pamphlets. In Yonkers there has been nominated for Mayor on the Republican ticket one of the famous Sutherland labor fakirs, and we have roasted him unmercifully. He has been backed by the Carpet Factory, the Otis Elevator "Boss," and other Yonkers capitalists. He has posed as a semi-Socialist, but on the eve of election publishes a card in the Yonkers "Statesman" denying "that he is a Socialist or ever was."

We feel sure that our candidate for Mayor, Joseph H. Sweeney, was successful last week in proving to the Yonkers audiences that at least we did not consider him anything but a "labor fakir." The Yonkers Comrades are sure of a big increase.

Brooklyn Wheelmen.

Those bicycle riders of Brooklyn who wish to take part in the Socialist parade on Saturday night in New York City will please be at Broadway Ferry at 7:15 p. m. Decorate wheels.

Buffalo Comrades, Attention!

This Sunday, October 31st, at 8 p. m., the American Branch, S. L. P., will hold again a discussion meeting. The subject will be: "Can capitalism render any more services to civilization?" Although last Sunday our discussion meeting was so well attended that our small hall in the Labor Lyceum, 550 Broadway, was nearly packed, we still hope to be able to find room for some more friends. We therefore request every Comrade to attend and bring friends along. The more the merrier.

We again remind our friends of the entertainment to be held under the auspices of the Women's Socialist Society on Election day, Tuesday, November 2d, at 8 p. m. in Schwarzmiller's Hall, corner Jefferson and Sycamore streets. The admission is only 10 cents.

All election reports about Socialist votes in Buffalo will be received there. If you can act as Socialist watcher apply to Comrade P. Steenmans, 550 Broadway, and you get free admission to the entertainment too. Bring your family and friends along. Let them, too, share with us the joy of the evening.

B. REINSTEIN.

Pennsylvania.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 21.—The Socialist braves (not Tammany braves) are wide awake in this balliwick. The active work done this summer proves that our Allegheny County braves have gone on and successfully on the warpath.

We have invaded the villages and camps of the Republican, Democratic and Populist tribes, and since May 30th last, we have captured 16 sections and about 300 scalps, withal our scalp-belts have not begun to fill out yet, nor will they until we have the great majority of scalps hanging in our lodges. Our Socialist braves in this community have nearly all become class-conscious and revolutionary redskins, and every time we emit a warwhoop something drops. We have been holding several successful meetings lately, both outdoors and in; we have also distributed Socialist literature broadcast, all of which is having its salutary effect upon the workingclass palefaces, as they will now listen to us respectfully wherever we go, and numbers of them are coming into our wigwams to permanently dwell with us and take up the warfare for our great cause.

Occasionally we put on an extra coat of warpaint, then get out the long knives and go on the trail of the BAD injuns (labor fakirs) a thing that sorely distresses that pestiferous tribe, for well they know that when once captured by the Socialist braves they will be tortured at the stake until they either absolutely renounce fakirism or silently join the evil spirit. We sometimes have a visit from Comrade Thomas, one of the braves of Buena Vista, who is nominated on one State ticket to go up to the great "stone lodge" at Harrisburg and take charge of the State's wampum. He never comes amongst us but he lets loose a resounding warwhoop for the class-conscious, scientific S. L. P., which never fails to fill us with enthusiasm and encouragement.

The enemy would have extreme difficulty in taking Comrade Thomas' scalp, for like

"Poor old Uncle Ned, He hasn't any wool on the top of his head."

In the spot where the wool ought to grow."

At present the prospects are bright that we will quadruple our vote in this county this fall. We hold successful agitation meetings every Sunday afternoon at the council hall (which the paleface calls Labor Lyceum), corner South Eighteenth and Mary streets, where free lectures and open debates are held. The interest taken in these meetings is deep and earnest, and a Boston brave who has lately joined our tribe says that this is the ocular demonstration that our agitation is effective.

We often call upon two Jeannette comrades, Comrade John Smith (not the John who married Pocahontas), and Comrade Albert Delwarte, who is sometimes called Longbeard, to assist us at the agitation meetings. When they have emptied their quivers the good effect is plainly manifest in a new section formed or increased membership in a section already formed. We have also started a speakers' club, composed of the younger braves, who have never yet taken a scalp, but are blood-thirsty for the opportunity. The speakers' club is bringing out some young and new speakers who are clear on the Socialist movement, and the scientific tactics to be employed in propagating the same, which is certainly a necessary and welcome addition to our limited staff.

We have been hearing certain loud and divers noises lately from Rip Van Winkle's burg (known on the map as Philadelphia), but from this distance we cannot distinguish whether they are warwhoops or snores. However, if the Philadelphia Redmen increase their vote at the coming election one-half the percentage that we faithfully expect to increase ours, we will extend to them the "glad hand" and will join with them in holding a grand scalp dance after election day. Then on with the war dance, let joy be unconfined, for already the first light-gleams of the happy hunting grounds on earth (the Socialist Commonwealth) are rising above the horizon of hope. Thanks to old Mr. Economic-Development for bringing things so rapidly our way. So "whoop"'er up everywhere for the social revolution. Yours fraternally, "A Young Brave Not Afraid of Firewater."

JOHN R. ROOT.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 25.—We hereby inform the Comrades that we have on Sunday, Oct. 3d organized a new branch to the Socialist Labor party under the name of Amer. Branch No. 3. We organized with a membership of 14; we are organized four weeks and have now a list of 23 active members, with a candidate list of five as new members. For our next meeting we are doing all that lies in our power to promote the party interest. Our branch is meeting with better success than we at first anticipated.

WM. L. SWEETWOOD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—A grand international gathering will take place on November 2 (election night), 8 p. m., at the Labor Lyceum, 6th street, above Brown. Election returns from the various divisions in Philadelphia and Greater New York will be received, and an interesting entertainment, consisting of vocal and instrumental music, will be furnished. Short addresses in many different languages will be delivered.

## THE DAILY PEOPLE

\$50,000 FUND.

Amount Pledged down to October 27th, 1897.

\$4,575.

The following amounts have been paid down to October 27th, incl.:  
Previous acknowledged \$208.90  
Emil F. Kirchner, Jr., City, Ill.; Henry Stasius, Albany, N. Y.; John C. Wieland, Albany, N. Y.; J. E. Alexander, Albany, N. Y.; Ed. Schreck, Utica, N. Y.; on List 176, 3rd payment, \$20; Local Alliance 72, S. T. & L. A., Chicago, Ill., \$10. 61.00  
Total \$1219.90

Pledgers will please keep in mind the dates on which their payments fall due, as per printed list, and remit promptly. If any error appears on the list, correct with equal promptness.

THE DAILY PEOPLE COMMITTEE.  
184 William St., N. Y.

Everything possible will be done to make this an occasion of pure social enjoyment, regardless of any other consideration. The usual charges for refreshments will be reduced to a merely nominal figure.

All members of workingmen's singing societies and the United German Trades, and their ladies, are particularly invited to be present.

By order of the  
CENTRAL COMMITTEE.  
DAILY PEOPLE MINOR FUND.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 20.—The Socialist Labor party has nominated the following candidates to be voted for at the coming municipal election:

Mayor—James P. Reid.  
City Treasurer—John W. Thornton.  
Overseer of the Poor—Edward W. Theinert.

Harbor Master—Michael J. Kelly.  
On the evening of November 1st comrade Matthew Maguire together with local speakers, will address a mass meeting in Music Hall. Comrades, do all in your power to make this meeting large and enthusiastic.

Virginia.

RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 4.—A mass meeting was held here in First Market Hall on the above date at 8 p. m., to discuss the recent massacre at Hazleton, Pa., and the lessons to the proletariat to be derived therefrom. The meeting, though somewhat late in the day, was so thorough no fault of our Section, and as soon as we saw the request in THE PEOPLE that all Sections throughout the United States should take action and point the lessons, we went to work to secure a hall, but through neglect on the part of the clerk of the Hall Committee our meeting had to be postponed one week. However, if a little late, we are still in the fight. Our audience (if not as large as Silver-Bill might have called out) was the most earnest and attentive that it was ever my lot to look upon; they seemed for the most part to be composed of men who were earnestly seeking the truth, and I am satisfied they found it.

The first speaker, A. B. McCulloch, is a young man of great ability as a speaker. He is a printer by trade, and has been closely identified with the labor movement since his boyhood days; in fact his life has and is being spent in the cause of his fellow workingman. He has lately connected himself with the S. L. P. by joining our Section, which act has called on his devoted head the unwholy wrath of all the pure and simple labor fakirs here, so much so that they went to work and by means of a circular gave the public to understand that he did not represent labor any more, and that the beggar on this side of the street had no connection with the beggar on the other side, for which statement we are truly thankful, as it assists us in drawing the line between the class-unconscious pure and simpler and class-conscious Socialist—the ignorant and the student in economics.

Comrade McCulloch's subject was the fulfillment of strikes as a means of emancipation from wage slavery or even amelioration of existing conditions. In his opening remarks he dealt with the illegality of the acts of Chief Rufus Martin and his associate thugs, proving conclusively that they were guilty in the eyes of the law of murder in the first degree; and ought to be dealt with accordingly; he also proved that not only Hazleton, Pa., but the whole country was under the government or misgovernment of capitalistic anarchists, and that they had just as well make up their minds to read of, see and probably personally experience just such scenes so long as they continue to vote to uphold capitalism, and with it such hideous monsters as Martin and his gang, who are the natural offspring of competition and private property rights. He also went on to explain that probably this would be the last strike of its kind we would be likely to hear of, as the mine owners were fast putting on iron miners, who never thought of striking, and so, consequently, those poor starved human beings would not be needed. He then went on to enlarge on the effects of machinery in all branches of industry, pointing out the absurdity of workingmen in believing the lies told them by political and labor fakirs that anything short of collective ownership of the tools of production and distribution would ever give them freedom from wage slavery; he showed the splendid position of the S. L. P. on the issue, that their statements were clear cut and penetrating, and that any workingman who was in earnest in the cause of his fellows was bound to stand by our party.

J. J. Quantz, our candidate for Governor, was the next speaker. His subject was "The Decay of Our Republican Institutions and the Growth of Oligarchy." He also is a printer by trade, and has suffered very severely for his opinions sake; a man of great worth, and a profound thinker. He handled his address in first-class style, making points all along the line, which were heartily appreciated and applauded by the audience, proving beyond the shadow of a doubt that for years we have only been a republic in name, and that the public had been systematically fooled, and in that condition led as lambs to the slaughter, and that while

the workingmen were in that deluded and befuddled condition a Capitalistic Oligarchy was forging one by one the links of the chain which was to bind the proletariat forever as slaves to their chariot wheels. He asked them to wake up their minds and examine their condition ere it be too late. Society had come to the forks of the road—one led back through dense ignorance to chaos and barbarism; the other, lit up by the search-light of scientific Socialism to the highest altitude yet attained by the human race, the not only national but world-wide Co-operative Commonwealth.

Where man to man, the world o'er,  
Shall brothers be for all that.

He asked all those who believed in the freedom from wage slavery of the proletariat to vote the S. L. P. ticket.

At the close, I, as chairman, read the Declaration of Independence, commenting on our inalienable rights and the power of the people to alter or abolish any form of government which fails to guarantee to all those rights. I asked them if, after listening to the addresses delivered, in which facts were stated which could be substantiated by reference to the daily newspapers, wherein were recorded innumerable hosts of suicides through lack of work wherewith to provide means for a livelihood, and also of the numerous deaths for lack of the necessities of life, if they did not think it was time to alter or abolish our present form of government, which seemed so utterly helpless to provide all with our inalienable rights. I called for a vote—all those favoring the abolishing of our present form of capitalistic government say "Aye." And in one grand diapason they sung out "Aye!" I asked them to remember that on the 10th of November. The following resolution was adopted:

RESOLVED, That we heartily condemn the action of Sheriff Martin and his associates, the mine operators and their friends, and call for their speedy punishment. But, while deprecating all such would-be leaders as advocate the rifle, torch or bomb as a means to the end, we earnestly direct the tolling masses to the only means of emancipation from wage slavery, i. e., by voting the S. L. P. ticket, and so vote yourselves the powers to will and to do.

H. D. MAC TIER, Organizer,  
Sec. Richmond, S. L. P.

To the Assembly Districts and Ward Branches of Section Greater New York, Socialist Labor Party.

The following is a list of campaign literature to be had at Campaign Headquarters, Labor Lyceum, 64 E. 4th street, New York:

Municipal Programme of the S. L. P., English, at \$1 per 1,000.  
Municipal Programme of the S. L. P., German, \$1 per 1,000.

Platforms of the S. L. P., German, 75c. per 1,000.  
Platforms of the S. L. P., English, 75c. per 1,000.

An Appeal of the Irish Socialist Republican Party to the Working Class Irish of America, \$1 per 1,000.

The Issue in Greater New York: A Speech delivered at Cooper Union Oct. 12th, by Lucien Sanial, Socialist Candidate for Mayor, \$1 per 1,000.

L. ABELSON, Organizer,  
Section Greater New York, S. L. P.

S. L. P. Sections take Notice.

The well-known and inspiring song, written by comrade Peter E. Burrows, of Brooklyn, under the title "The Hand with the Hammer," has been set to new and beautiful music by the Russian composer Platon Brounoff, and can now be had at the Labor News Co., 64 East Fourth street, New York.

The price for single copies is 10 cents, but a liberal discount will be given to dealers, encouraging them to push the sale of the song.

No section of the party should fail to form a chorus and sing this song at their public meetings and other public demonstrations.

THE LABOR NEWS CO.,  
64 East 4th street, N. Y.

To Jewish Sections and Branches.

Wilshire's leaflet, "Why American Workingmen Should Be Socialists," has been translated into Jewish, and can now be had at \$1.25 per 1,000 or \$1.50, if sent by mail or express. Address all orders to

LABOR NEWS CO.,  
64 East 4th Street, New York.

Milwaukee, Wis.

Comrade J. Rummel, 310 15th street, is authorized agent. All subscribers in arrears are requested to settle with him at once.

Daily People Minor Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$1,869.91  
100 ..... 25  
List 374, 22d Ward, Brooklyn... 1.75  
List 390, 22d Ward, Brooklyn... 3.25  
List 392, F. Lense, Brooklyn... 1.00  
List 394, 22d Ward, Brooklyn... 1.25  
List 395, 22d Ward, Brooklyn... 1.25  
List 397, 22d Ward, Brooklyn... 1.25  
List 398, A. Bahnsen, Brooklyn... 2.75  
Total \$1,883.66  
HENRY KUHN, Fin. Secy.

The receipt of a sample copy of this paper is an invitation to subscribe.

### Trades and Societies Calendar

Standing advertisements of Trades Unions and other Societies (not exceeding five lines) will be inserted under this heading hereafter at the rate of \$5.00 per annum.

Organizations should not lose such an opportunity of advertising their places of meetings.

Carl Sahn Club (Musicians Union). Meetings every Tuesday at 10 a. m., at 64 East 4th street New York Labor Lyceum. Business Secretary: Fred.

Central Labor Federation of New York (S. T. & L. A., No. 1). Meetings at 2.30 every Sunday afternoon at 64 East 4th street, New York City. All bona-fide trade and labor unions should be represented. Communications are to be sent to the corresponding Secretary, Ernest Bohm, 64 East 4th street, New York City.

Cleanmakers' Progressive International Union, No. 90. Office and Employment Bureau: 64 East 4th street—District 1 (Hoboken), 224 East 7th street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 11 (German), at 213 Forsyth st., meets every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District 111, meets at 157 Avenue A, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—District IV, meets at 342 West 42nd street, every Saturday at 8 p. m.—The Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall.

German Waiters' Union of New York. Office: 385 Bowery, Union Hall, 1st floor. Meetings every Saturday at 8 p. m. Board of Supervisors meets every Wednesday at 4 p. m., at the same hall.

Musical Protective Alliance No. 1028. D. A. 48. S. T. & L. A., Headquarters, 79 E. 4th street. Meetings every Friday at 10 o'clock noon. Fred. Hartmann, Pres.; Fred. Woll, corr. Sec'y, Residence, 174 E. 4th St.

Section Essex County, S. L. P., meets the first Sunday in each month at 2 p. m. in the hall of "Essex County Socialist Club," 76 Springfield Ave., Newark, N. J.

Scandinavian Section, S. L. P. Meets 2nd and 4th Sunday of every month at 10 o'clock a. m., at New York Hall, 221 East 3rd St., New York City. Subscription orders taken for the Scand. Socialist Weekly, SCAND. AM. ARBEITAREN.

Socialist Science Club, S. L. P., 34th St. 35th A. D. S. E. Cor. of 3d Ave. and 14th St. Open every evening. Regular business meeting every Friday.

Upholsterers' Union of New York and Vicinity. Meets 2d and 4th Tuesday evening at the Labor Lyceum, 64 East 4th St. Secretary, Carl Anders, 22 East 3rd street.

### WORKMEN'S Furniture Fire Insurance.

Organized 1872. Membership 10,000.

Principal Organization, New York and Vicinity.

OFFICE: 64 E. 4th St. OFFICE HOURS, daily except Sundays and holidays, from 10 a. m. to 9 o'clock P. M.  
BRANCHES: Yonkers, Troy, Binghamton, Gloversville, Elmira, Albany, N. Y., Paterson, Newark, Elizabeth, South River, Passaic, N. J., Boston, New York, Mass., New Haven and Waterbury, Conn., Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Luzern, Altoona, Pa., Chicago, Ill.

### Arbeiter Kranken- und Sterbe-Kasse für die Vor. Staaten von Amerika.

WORKMEN'S  
Sick and Death Benefit Fund of the  
United States of America.

The above society was founded in the year 1884 by workingmen imbued with the spirit of solidarity and socialist thought. Its numerical strength (at present) composed of 129 local branches with more than 13,000 male members is rapidly increasing among the workingmen who believe in the principles of the modern labor movement. Workingmen between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to membership in any of the branches, upon payment of a deposit of \$1.00 for the first class and \$3.00 for the second class. Members belonging to the first class are entitled to a sick benefit of \$9.00 for 40 weeks and of \$4.50 for another 40 weeks whether continuous or with interruption. Members belonging to the second class receive under the same circumstances and length of time \$6.00 and \$3.00 respectively. A burial benefit of \$25.00 is granted for every member, and the widow and unmarried daughters of members between 18 and 45 years of age may be admitted to the burial benefit upon payment of a deposit for \$1.00. Monthly taxes are levied according to expenditures. In cities and towns where no branch has been organized, and where 25 workingmen in good health, and men adhering to the above named principles are invited to do so. Address all communications to Henry Stamm, Financial Secretary, 25-27 3rd Ave., Room 65, New York City.

DR. C. L. FURMAN,  
DENTIST,

121 SCHMIDT HORHORN ST., BROOKLYN, N. Y.

HILLKOWITZ & HILLQUIT,  
Attorneys at Law,

330 Broadway. Rooms 1214-1216.

JOHN OELER'S Steam  
Printing.

87 Frankfort Street 87

Cor. Pearl St.,

Franklin Square E. R. R. Station

Orders will be taken at 116 E. 8th street, betw Avenue A and First Ave., New York City.

BROOKLYN

LABOR LYCEUM,

949-955 Willoughby Av.

(Formerly 61-63 Myrtle Street.)